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A History of the Illinois High School Athletic Association and its Relationship to the Public High School

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Thesis title:

**A HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND ITS RELATION-
SHIP TO THE PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL**

Thesis approved in final form:

Date **May 20, 1946**

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by

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FOREWORD

The stimulation for this study lies in the fact that no written history of the Illinois High School Athletic Association is now in existence. The present executive officers of the Illinois High School Athletic Association felt there was a definite need for such a record.

Dr. Albert Mock suggested the subject of "Athletics in Relationship to the Public High School" for a thesis as a partial fulfillment for a Master's Degree. The author feels capable of writing on such a topic, having been closely connected with athletics in the public schools for the past sixteen years.

Realizing the great service that the Illinois High School Athletic Association has done for athletics in relation to the public school, the author felt that a history of this organization would emphasize the value of the Illinois High School Athletic Association in relation to the public high school.

The outstanding achievements of this organization have been emphasized throughout the thesis, the decisions of the Board of Control, the various changes made in the Constitution and By-Laws, and its relationship to the schools of the state are all incorporated in the chapters of this thesis.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association handbooks from 1912 to 1946, the Illinois High School Athlete, the Illinois Interscholastic, the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Control were sources of information that made this thesis possible.

Many times, over a period of years, the Constitution of the Association has been changed. In Chapter two the original Constitution and By-Laws was copied. For the Appendix the present Constitution and By-Laws was copied.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION THE HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The Problem.--This study attempts to show how the Illinois High School Athletic Association has grown and developed since its origination to the present time.

Sources of Data.--Data for this study was gathered from the following sources:

1. Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1912 to 1945 inclusive.
2. Minutes of meetings and Reports of Elections of the Legislative Commission of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, 1939 to 1940.
3. Minutes of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, 1918 to 1945.
4. Illinois High School Athlete, 1932 to 1940 inclusive.
5. The Illinois Interscholastic, 1941 to 1946 inclusive.
6. Interviews and discussions with Mr. Albert Willis, Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association, and Mr. Ralph W. Sprunger, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association.

The Method of Study.--The treatment of the basic data was as follows:

1. The Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association were studied and compared year by year for changes made.

2. The Minutes of the Board of Control were read to ascertain the various changes made in the organization for the betterment of the athletic programs in the schools. Also a case study was made and the decisions of the Board of Control were deliberated upon.
3. The Illinois High School Athlete and The Illinois Interscholastic and the monthly publications of the Association were examined closely in order to learn thoroughly the trends and growth of the athletic program in the member schools.
4. The Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbooks contained summaries of each preceding year relative to the year the handbook was published. These gave a fine retrospect of the work of the organization and the various problems decided upon year by year.
5. Interviews were held with the Executive Officers of the Illinois High School Association.

Treatment of Data.--In the study of this problem the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association have been changed many times. In order to present the growth of the organization, the original Constitution and By-Laws were copied in Chapter II. The various changes in the Constitution and By-Laws were made from then to the present, and the 1946 Constitution and By-Laws are copied in the Appendix.

In the study of the Minutes of the Board of Control, a few cases were copied to show the various problems that the Illinois High School Association must cope with. Another part of this thesis was devoted to rules that evolved as a result of decisions handed down by the Board of Control in disputed cases.

Various changes, their effect and their purpose relative to athletic problems, were made in the Constitution and

By-Laws. These changes were discussed in the thesis.

Limitation of the Problem.--For obvious reasons the entirety of each constitution and by-laws for the years 1913 to 1945 inclusive were not copied. Only the changes that had the most effect on the development of athletics in the schools and their reactions were included.

All the cases reviewed in the Minutes of the Board of Control were not submitted because many of the problems were similar. Only a resume of cases was given to illustrate various problems. The many problems presented by the school officials to the Illinois High School Athletic Association were too numerous to be reviewed in the study. However, a few of the most important ones were given to indicate the relationship between the Association and the schools.

Physical Education was specialized and formalized by the Athenians, Spartans, and the Romans somewhat for purposes of public competition and entertainment, but mainly for military ends. Later, the invention of new types of war machinery and equipment eliminated such old-fashioned weapons as the sword, shield, club and spear; but it did not eliminate the soldier himself.

As early as a hundred years ago we had such pioneer physical education teachers as Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1778-1852) and Per Henrik Ling (1776-1839) and their followers developing, promoting, and teaching systematic exercises, gymnastics, military drills, and remedial or corrective

CHAPTER II

BRIEF HISTORY OF ATHLETICS AND THE ORIGINATION OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

The oldest education in the world is physical education, because man's first existence depended upon his ability to walk, swim, run, hunt, fight, and in other ways protect himself. The Persians, Egyptians, Indians, and Chinese had methods of body training before the Greeks had them, but the Greeks were the first people to establish and support a national system of physical education based upon high ideals and thorough training.

Physical Education was specialized and formalized by the Athenians, Spartans, and the Romans somewhat for purposes of public competition and entertainment, but mainly for military ends. Later, the invention of new types of war machinery and equipment eliminated such old-fashioned weapons as the sword, shield, club and spear; but it did not eliminate the soldier himself.

As early as a hundred years ago we had such pioneer physical education teachers as Friedrich Ludwig Jahn (1788-1852) and Per Henrik Ling (1776-1839) and their followers developing, promoting, and teaching systematic exercises, gymnastics, military drills, and remedial or corrective

calisthenics. This type of physical education was for the one purpose of producing healthy, husky, sturdy soldiers. These systems early found their way into the American school curriculums and out of them came the comparatively recent development of athletics, at first somewhat intramural but soon thereafter interscholastic.

Athletics have passed through two periods of growth and are now in the third stage of development. The first period was that of opposition, the second was that of toleration, and the third and present stage is co-operation.

In the first period, that of opposition, interscholastic athletics were opposed by the school administrators who believed education to be entirely mental and moral in nature and purpose. However, the students played interscholastically under the name of the school. The teams were coached and supported by the town-folk who were interested in attending exciting contests and in boosting local enterprises. There were no training rules, no eligibility requirements, and very few other regulations. The result of such a program was that school authorities opposed these activities because they cheapened education, required time and attention from the regular school routine, and brought disgrace upon the school.

In the second period, that of toleration, the school authorities, still uninterested in the school games and contests, merely attempted to protect the name of the school and assumed no responsibility for coaching or scheduling of contests or

promoting the sports program, all of which was still attended to by students, alumni, or townspeople who were interested. However, this arrangement of split authority was not conducive to a successful program. The teams paid little or no attention to the school authorities, violated the rules and regulations, and continued to bring disgrace upon the school.

The third period, that of co-operation, is the present stage of the athletic development. Opposition and toleration having been unsuccessful, the secondary-school administrators then began an aggressive campaign for control of interscholastic contests. They employed coaches as regular members of the school staff, built their own gymnasiums, made and enforced rules and regulations, handled finances, and did other things to make and keep the games respectable. Interscholastic associations were formed which helped to make and enforce rules and to promote healthy and desirable interscholastic contests and relationships between schools.

The athletic departments of schools have, in general, been most eager to administer athletics in such a way as to carry out the educational aims of the entire school system. It is essential to the welfare of athletic departments, as well as to the welfare of the school, that the athletic activities be treated as a part of rather than be separated from the school system. Because of the popular appeal of these activities, it is sometimes necessary for school administrators to be alert to keep the athletic department from being removed from the

field of education and delivered to influence outside the school, where there is little conception of the aims and purposes of total education.

It was with these ideas in mind that the Illinois High School Athletic Association was formed. The early history of this Association is very hazy and vague. No detailed records were kept of those first meetings. Even the exact date of the organization is not known, but from the indefinite material available indications are that the Association was formed in 1899.

In the historical foreword of the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook of 1929 an account is given as follows:

In the initial issue of the Illinois High School Athlete (September, 1928) an article on the formation and early history of the State Athletic Association was given. Dates and detailed facts were necessarily omitted, since no early records could be found and the writer had to resort to a kind of folk lore that had been handed down from principal to principal. Interesting impressions could thus be obtained but details are not usually remembered over such a long period.

Since then the staff historian has ransacked attic, storeroom and basement of places where early officers, now deceased, had their headquarters while in office. Some of these, particularly the attic of DeKalb Township High School, yielded historical treasure. In the attic were found a number of musty and plaster-dusted files of the late Henry E. Brown, who was secretary for many of the early years of the Association.

The data available indicate that the Association was formally organized in 1899. The first officers appear to have been C. P. Briggs, Aurora; E. L. Boyer, Bloomington; and Henry E. Brown, Rock Island. No charter list of members can be found. The earliest available list shows that by September, 1905, there were twenty-one members. They were Alton, Aurora (East), Aurora (West), Bloomington, Centralia, DeKalb, Elgin, El Paso, East St. Louis, Forest, Joliet,

Kewanee, Lincoln, Moline, Ottawa, Princeton, Quincy, Rockford, Rock Island, Springfield, and Streator. ¹

Another report on the historical beginning of the Illinois High School Athletic Association is found in the foreword of the organization handbook of 1936, which reads as follows:

Unfortunately, the early history of the Illinois High School Athletic Association seems to be shrouded in the mists of uncertainty because of the fact that inadequate records were made and some apparently lost.

J. E. Armstrong, former principal of the Englewood High School of Chicago, writes us that he was the original proponent of such an organization. Mr. Armstrong informs us he called a meeting of high school principals at one of the meetings of the State Teacher's Association and in that meeting it was agreed to organize an association. ²

According to Mr. Armstrong he was made the first president.

Since all movements to control interscholastic athletics met with disapproval of those who are not interested in the athletic set-up and contests as far as the educational value to the school is concerned, the organization was not favorably looked upon. These few people are always concerned with the promotion of certain personal prestige and of public entertainment but little concerned as to the value it brings educationally to the school and to the community.

The eligibility rules in the earlier years proved inadequate in most cases. They were constantly violated and in most

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1929, Page 3.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1936, Page 3.

instances with no fear of suspension from the Association. But as the educational administrators became more aware of the ideals and more acquainted with the objectives of the organization, and as the membership grew year after year, the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association was more and more supported by the school in the decisions against violations of the rules and the conditions of competition and eligibility.

According to the available data of those first few years of the Association, there were in 1905 only twenty-one members of the organization. At that time not one of the Chicago schools was included in the membership list.

Regardless of this slow beginning, the idea of controlling athletics had been established in the minds of the most outstanding educational administrators of the state, and despite many discouraging incidents they continued to go forward with the purpose of conferring the absolute control of interscholastic athletics in Illinois on the school authorities. The Illinois High School Athletic Association, now known as the Illinois High School Association, has at present a membership of 920 schools and has grown to cover educational activities other than athletics.

Since the first handbook available was printed by the Illinois High School Athletic Association in 1912, it is impossible to give an accurate list of officers prior to that time. As nearly as can be determined, the officers through the early years were as listed below:

1903

President C. P. Briggs, Aurora (West)
 Vice-President Edward L. Boyer, Bloomington
 Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Brown, Rock Island

1904

President James E. Armstrong, Englewood
 Vice-President J. O. Leslie, Ottawa
 Secretary-Treasurer W. F. Geiger, Aurora (East)

1905 to 1907 (inclusive)

President E. U. Graff, Rockford
 Vice-President L. M. Castle, Springfield
 Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Brown, Rock Island

1908

President C. L. Phelps, Aurora (East)
 Vice-President William Wallis, Bloomington
 Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Brown, Rock Island

1909

President William Wallis, Bloomington
 Vice-President S. W. Ehrman, Decatur
 Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Brown, Rock Island

1910 to 1913 (inclusive)

President F. M. Giles, DeKalb
 Vice-President S. W. Ehrman, Quincy
 Secretary-Treasurer H. E. Brown, Kenilworth 1

The complete original Constitution and By-Laws of the
 Illinois High School Athletic Association as printed in the 1912
 Handbook is as follows:

CONSTITUTION

Article I - Name

This Association shall be known as the Illinois High
 School Athletic Association.

Article II - Object

The object of this Association shall be to protect the athletic interests of the high schools belonging to this Association and to promote pure amateur athletic sports.

Article III - Membership

This Association shall consist of all the high schools and similar secondary schools in the state of Illinois that adopt this constitution and by-laws and pay the initiation fee and annual dues.

Article IV - Management

The management of this Association shall be vested in a Board of Control and local Boards of Managers.

Article V - Board of Control

Section 1. The Board of Control shall consist of the Principals of the high schools belonging to this Association.

Section 2. Any Principal may delegate a teacher to represent him at any meeting of this Association.

Section 3. The Board of Control shall determine the rules governing the eligibility of players, and shall have charge of all funds arising from initiations and dues.

Section 4. The regular annual meetings of the Board of Control shall occur at the same place and during the meeting of the Illinois State Teacher's Association.

Section 5. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Association, and must be called by the Secretary upon the written request of ten schools.

Section 6. Upon the discretion of the President, the Secretary may submit questions for discussion by mail, but no vote shall be taken except at the regular or called meetings of the Board.

Section 7. The local Boards of Managers shall consist of the Principal, or a teacher appointed by him, from each of the schools between which any athletic contest is being held.

Section 8. The officers of the Board of Control shall be a President, Vice-President, and a Secretary-Treasurer, who shall be elected at the annual meeting. The duties of

these officers shall be those which ordinarily devolve upon such officers.

Section 9. These officers shall constitute a Board of Control who shall hear all complaints, decide protests, and interpret the rules of the Board. In case that any of the Officers is directly interested in the controversy, the President shall appoint a disinterested party to take the place of such officer.

Section 10. The Board of Appeals shall have power to fill vacancies by the appointment of officers for the unexpired terms.

Article VI - Protests

Any school wishing to make a protest shall submit a statement of the facts to the President of the Association, together with a deposit of \$2. In case the Board, after due investigation shall decide in favor of the school making the protest, this deposit shall be returned; but, if otherwise, it shall be held by the Secretary-Treasurer with other funds.

Article VII - Violations of the Rules

Section 1. Any violation of the rules of this Association shall render the school offending liable to suspension by the President, or expulsion by the Board of Control.

Section 2. All questions in dispute shall be referred to the Board of Appeals and their decision shall be final.

Article VIII - Funds

Section 1. The annual dues of this Association shall be One Dollar (\$1.00).

Section 2. The Board of Control shall determine the necessary expenditure of money.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall pay funds of the Association only upon the order of the President of the Association.

Article IX - Amendments

This constitution and by-laws may be amended by majority vote of the representatives present at any annual meeting, provided at least ten schools are represented.

BY-LAWS

Section 1. No person shall be qualified to represent any school under this agreement, in any athletic contest with members of another school or schools belonging to this Association, unless he shall have been enrolled as a member of that school from the beginning of the third week of the semester in which the contest or events take place. By the "beginning of the semester" is meant the first week of school in September and February of each year.

Section 2. No person who has represented any school in an inter-school contest in any capacity during a semester, and whose school connection has lapsed, shall again be eligible to represent such school in any athletic capacity, until he shall have successfully carried the work of the semester lapsed. Expulsion, suspension for one week or more, or absent for more than two weeks for any reason other than disabling sickness shall be deemed "lapse of school connection" under this rule.

Section 3. No person shall be allowed to represent his school in athletics, in any capacity whatever, unless he shall be doing passing work,* in at least fifteen regular periods weekly of recitation work, said work to be determined from the teachers' reports according to the regular method of the school.

Section 4. Any person taking part in athletics and failing to pass in fifteen hours' work during that semester, shall be declared ineligible to play another semester until that amount of work shall have been passed.

Section 5. No graduate of a four-year high school course shall play on any high school team, or contest in any athletic event between schools belonging to this Association.

Section 6. No person over 21 years of age shall be allowed to represent any school in any athletic contests.

Section 7. No boxing events shall be allowed in any of the inter-school contests.

Section 8. A principal's certificate as to the standing of the representative of a school under this agreement shall be required before any contest.

*By passing work is meant the contestant shall be doing work of such a grade that credit would be entered on the records were credits given at the time of issuance of the certificate.

Section 9. No person shall participate in any inter-school contest who has ever used or is using his knowledge of athletics or athletic skill for gain.

Section 10. No person shall be allowed to represent any school in a contest in football who has not within a period of 12 weeks preceding such contest, furnished his Principal with a physician's certificate stating that he has personally examined the applicant as to his physical condition, and that in his judgment the applicant is in sound health and able to take severe exercise without undue risk.

Section 11. No person shall play on any school team or contest in any athletic event for more than four years.

Section 12. The Board of Control shall furnish blank certificates to all schools belonging to this Association.

Section 13. The Principals of the schools contesting shall exchange certified lists of eligible contestants at least one week before each contest between schools. They shall furnish the managers of any organization holding the contest or meet under the rules of this Association, a certified list of eligible contestants one week before such contest or meet.

Section 14. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to furnish all schools, from time to time, with an official list of all schools belonging to this Association.

Section 15. The officers shall prepare a form of agreement to be signed by the Principal of each school at the time application is made for membership in this Association. These agreements shall be kept on file by the Secretary.

Section 16. No person shall contest or take part in any of the athletic contests under an assumed name.

Section 17. There shall be no interscholastic contests between girls' teams of this Association.

Section 18. No contest shall be held with any Illinois high school not belonging to this Association without the consent of the Board of Appeals. All contests shall be in accordance with the rules of this Association.

Section 19. The Board of Appeals may assess a maximum penalty of \$25 for each breach of contract between members of this Association.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. It is recommended that a member of the faculty accompany each team on its trip.
2. It is recommended that the parent's or guardian's consent, in writing, should be required before any person shall be eligible to play football on any school team.
3. It is recommended that the Board of Managers secure competent officials who are not graduates or former pupils of either of the schools engaged in the contest.
4. It is recommended that all universities conducting athletic contests between high schools require all contestants to compete under the rules of this Association.
5. It is recommended that the Amateur Athletic Union adopt the rules of this Association governing the eligibility of contestants from all high schools of the state.
6. It is recommended that Association football be introduced as an athletic sport.
7. Adopted 1909. It is the sense of the Association that only members of the school faculty be allowed to coach athletic teams. A member of the faculty shall be defined as one who shall be teaching no less than two regular classes daily.¹

And so, with the play movement rapidly changing into a program of inter-school competitive athletics, the Illinois High School Athletic Association came into existence when it was most needed. The curb on the wrong activities in athletics and the guidance of educated teachers and principals into the proper channels have been two of the factors which caused the organization to grow and to continue to help the physical education and athletic programs in the schools of the state of Illinois.

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1912-1913, Page 2-8.

Whatever might be stated for or against interscholastic athletic activities, it must be conceded that they do supply a satisfactory supplement for the military interests in most of the countries of the world.

Even though the Illinois High School Athletic Association was only a few years old, it had by 1905 proved that a statewide school organization would contribute to unity of purpose and administration of interscholastic athletic activities.

CHAPTER III

GROWTH OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION

The Constitution and By-Laws of 1912-1913 was adequate for the needs of the newly organized athletic organization of the state. However, the first change that seemed necessary was made in the school year 1913-1914 when Section 4, Article V, Board of Control was changed to read as follows:

The time of the annual meeting shall be that of the High School Conference. ¹

It was merely necessary to add another sentence to Section 2 under Article VII, Violation of the Rules, to meet the various requirements of the schools. This sentence reads as follows:

When charges are made in writing against any school for violation of the rules of the Association, a school so charged shall have the privilege of presenting its case before the Board of Control. ²

A change was also made in 1913-1914 in Section 1, Article VIII, Funds, to read as follows:

The annual dues of this Association shall be One Dollar (\$1.00). ³

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 3.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 4.

³ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 4.

In order to insure a prompt payment of the dues by the Members of the Association, a sentence was added to read as follows:

Said dues to be payable before October first of each year. ¹

The next change in the 1913-1914 Constitution and By-Laws was concerning the eligibility of players. Section 4 under the By-Laws was changed to read:

Any person, unless it be his first year in any high school, wishing to take part in inter-school athletics under these rules, shall have credit for three-fourths of full work, or fifteen hours' work on the school records for the last semester during any part of which he was a member of any high school. ²

Still another stipulation in 1913-1914 had to be made concerning the eligibility of players, so it was found necessary to add to Section 8 under the By-Laws this requirement:

Eligibility lists shall have indicated upon them the age of the students competing and the number of years the student has competed in high school athletics preceding the present scholastic year. ³

Then, because of the various problems that had been presented to the Illinois High School Athletic Association, it was found still necessary in 1913-1914 to add four new sections to the By-Laws in order to meet the required legislation requested

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 4.

²
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 6.

³
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Page 6.

by the Association members. These four new sections added to the By-Laws were as follows:

Section 20. Any member of a high school team who plays a match game on any other team the same season, without a previous written contract from his Principal, shall be ineligible to compete for the rest of the high school year.

Section 21. Back work may be made up provided it is done in accordance with the regular rules of the school, and provided it is finally reported for record before the fifth week of the next semester.

Section 22. Eighth grade pupils are not eligible for competition.

Section 23. No reward of any kind having utilitarian value of more than one dollar shall be made to players participating in inter-school athletics. Any member of the Association violating this rule shall be suspended for one year. ¹

Section 23, incorporated into the 1913-1914 By-Laws, is still written into the 1946 By-Laws. Many revisions have been made, but this one rule seems to have remained intact.

The Constitution and By-Laws for the school year 1914-1915 remained the same except that two new By-Laws were added as follows:

Section 24. No person whose parents are not residents of the high school district in which he is attending school shall be permitted to represent that school until he shall have been in attendance one year, excepting students coming from districts having no accredited high schools which offer one year, two years, or three year work nor do not offer work of the year in which the student is ranked.

Section 25. Officials for all athletic games must be decided on not later than the night before the game. ²

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1913-1914, Pages 7-8.

²
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1914-1915, Page 9.

The Recommendations remained the same for the years 1913-1914 and 1914-1915.

The Chicago schools were not members of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, but belonged to the Athletic Association for the Chicago-Suburban High School Conference, which published a handbook containing the rules of the Conference. However, the Chicago schools had stipulated in the front of their handbook that they were subject to the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

In the school year 1915-1916, publication of the Constitution and By-Laws remained the same except that one more section was added to the By-Laws reading as follows:

Section 25. No student who has played on a college or university team shall be eligible to compete on any high school team. ¹

However, in 1915 at the annual meeting of the Board of Control, it was suggested that a committee should be appointed to rewrite and revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association because of the new and various problems presented by the member schools.

The man who saw the need for this revision and who presented it to the members at this annual meeting was Mr. L. W. Smith, who was then principal of the Thornton Township High School of Harvey. He was appointed chairman of the committee to rewrite and revise the Constitution and By-Laws of the organization.

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1915-1916, Page 9.

The committee reported at the annual meeting in 1916 with the revised and rewritten Constitution and By-Laws which were adopted practically without opposition. It was the opinion of many that at that time the code presented by this committee was the most outstanding and most advanced set of rules and regulations for interscholastic athletics to be found in the United States.

Mr. L. W. Smith was not an officer of the Illinois High School Athletic Association at the time he recommended the revision and rewriting of the Constitution and By-Laws. However, the following year, 1916-1917, when the new code was published he was elected the Secretary-Treasurer of the organization, a position which he held for the next twelve years. He proposed many good and wholesome ideas for the organization and proved a most valuable member and officer.

This code for interscholastic contests was used by many other states and to a great extent they used the Constitution and By-Laws of 1916 as the basis of their own athletic codes.

Illinois High School Athletic Association
Constitution and By-Laws

1916-1917

Article I - Name

This Association shall be known as the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

Article II - Object

The object of this Association shall be to protect the athletic interests of the high schools belonging to this Association and to promote pure amateur athletic sports.

Article III - Membership

This Association shall consist of all the high schools in the state of Illinois supported by public taxation and recognized by the State Department of Public Instruction that adopt this Constitution and By-Laws and pay the dues.

Article IV - Officers

Section 1. The officers of the Association shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Secretary-Treasurer and two additional members of the Board of Control. *

Section 2. The officers shall be elected for a period of three years.

Section 3. The officers of the Illinois High School Athletic Association are hereby authorized to exercise all the powers and duties expressed or implied in this Constitution and By-Laws.

Article V - Meetings

Section 1. The Principal of each school, or a teacher in his school delegated by him in writing, shall represent such school at all meetings of the Association.

Section 2. The time and place of the annual meeting shall be that of the High School Conference of the University of Illinois.

Section 3. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Association, and must be called by the Secretary-Treasurer upon the written request of ten schools.

Section 4. Representatives of twenty schools shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article VI - Board of Control

Section 1. The officers of this Association shall constitute the Board of Control, which shall have general charge of the affairs of the Association. Three members

*In the year 1916 the President and one member of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of three years; the Vice-President and one member of the Board of Control shall be elected for a term of two years; and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year.

of the Board of Control shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. The Board of Control shall have power to fill any vacancies which might occur by the appointment of officers to serve until the next annual meeting of the Association.

Section 3. In cases of controversy, the Board of Control shall constitute a Board of Appeals which shall hear all complaints, decide protests, and interpret the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association. In case any one of the officers is directly interested in the controversy, the President shall appoint a disinterested person to take the place of such officer.

Article VII - Funds

Section 1. The Board of Control shall determine all necessary expenditures of money.

Section 2. The annual dues of each member of this Association shall be One Dollar (\$1.00). Dues must be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer on or before January 1 of each year. All memberships expire on December 31.

Section 3. When necessary, the Association may levy assessments on its members.

Article VIII - Amendments

The Constitution of this Association may be amended by a two-thirds vote and the By-Laws by a majority vote at any annual meeting, provided the proposed amendment has been submitted to the Secretary-Treasurer not less than one month before the annual meeting. The Secretary-Treasurer shall submit all proposed amendments to the members of the Association at least two weeks before the annual meeting.

By-Laws

Article I - Eligibility of Players

To represent a school in this Association in any athletic contest a pupil must be eligible under the following rules:

Section 1. He shall not have reached his twenty-first birthday.

Section 2. No person shall play on any high school team or contest in any athletic event for more than four years.

Section 3. No student who has played on a college or university team shall be eligible to compete on any high school team.

Section 4. He shall not have graduated from any four year high school course or its equivalent, and he shall not have matriculated at any college or university. Membership in a Junior College shall come under this rule.

Section 5. He shall be doing passing work* in at least fifteen hours of school work per week.

Section 6. He shall unless he be entering upon secondary work for the first time have credit on the school records for fifteen hours of school work for the previous semester.**

Section 7. He shall have been enrolled not later than the beginning of the eleventh school day of the semester.

Section 8. If his school connections shall have lapsed for a period of more than ten consecutive days (disabling sickness excepted) he shall be ineligible for the remaining of the semester.

Section 9. He shall be an amateur, one who has never used and is not now using his knowledge of athletics or his athletic skill for gain, and he shall always have contested under his own name.

Section 10. At least once in each school year before he participates in any athletic contest, he shall present to his principal a physician's certificate stating that the

*By passing work is meant work of such a grade that credit would be entered on the school records were credit given at the time of issuance of the certificate.

**(1) If, from some necessity he shall have been out of school for some period of time, the expression "for the previous semester" shall be understood to mean that the last semester during any part of which he was a member of any school.

**(2) If he should change his school connections during a semester "credit on the school records" shall mean credit from the old school accepted at the new after establishing his residence there by one month's attendance provided he was eligible at the old school at the time of transfer.

physician has personally examined the applicant for such a certificate and that he may safely engage in competitive sports.

Section 11. He shall be ineligible to compete for the remainder of the current semester and the following semester of his school attendance if he plays a match game on any other than the teams representing his own high school without the previous written consent of his principal.

Section 12. When his scholastic standing is below the ninth grade he shall be ineligible to compete.

Section 13. In case he is transferred from another school, he shall not be eligible for one year unless his parents are residents in the district to which he is transferred. This rule shall apply only in case the school from which he is transferred offers work of the corresponding year in which he ranked.

Section 14. In case of the Junior College student, in all Junior College athletic contests he must observe all the rules of the Association except those relating to age and residence. He is eligible for only two semesters when the college is under one year organization and four semesters when under the two year organization.

Article II - Provisions Governing Contests

Section 1. The principal of each school in all matters pertaining to the athletic relations of his school is responsible to the State Association.

Section 2. Not later than five school days before each contest, the principals of each school shall exchange lists of eligible players to represent his school in such contest on blanks furnished by the Secretary-Treasurer for that purpose. If more than two schools are involved in the contests, the lists shall be sent to the person in charge.

Section 3. Each school represented in an athletic contest shall have present throughout the contest a duly accredited faculty representative who shall be responsible to the principal of his school for the conduct of his team and the persons from his school.

Section 4. Paid coaches, other than those regularly employed by the Board of Education as certified teachers, are prohibited. By paid coach is meant any person who

receives, directly or indirectly, remuneration of any kind, money, traveling expenses, gifts, etc., in return for services rendered in instructing or coaching any high school athletic team.

Section 5. No contest shall be held with any high school not belonging to this Association except those ineligible to membership.*

Section 6. No school belonging to this Association shall permit girls to participate in interscholastic contests.

Section 7. No reward of any kind having a utilitarian value of more than one dollar (\$1.00) shall be made to players participating in inter-school athletics. Any member of the Association violating this rule shall be suspended for one year.

Section 8. Major officials for any athletic contests must be decided upon not later than the night preceding the contest.

Section 9. High school teams may not compete with colleges or Junior colleges.

Section 10. All contests whether with members of this Association or not must be held in accordance with the rules of this Association and these rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise.

Article III - Violation of Rules

Section 1. All questions in dispute shall be referred to the Board of Appeals and their decision shall be final.

Section 2. Any violation of the rules of this Association shall be rendered the school offending liable to suspension by the President, or suspension or expulsion by the Board of Control.

Section 3. Any school making a protest, which must be in writing, shall submit a full statement of the facts to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, who shall transmit a copy of the same to the principal of the school against which the protest has been made. Each protest must be accompanied by a deposit of two dollars (\$2.00). In case the Board of Appeals after due investigation shall decide

*This shall not be held to apply to high schools in the City of Chicago or to high schools outside of the state belonging to the State Association in which they are situated or to private secondary schools. Such contests, however, must be held in accordance with the rules of this Association.

in favor of the school making the protest, this deposit shall be returned; but, if otherwise, it shall become a part of the funds of the Association.

Section 4. A school against which a protest has been filed shall have the privilege of presenting its case before the Board of Appeals.

Section 5. Any student in any school belonging to this Association may be barred from participating in athletic contests for violation of the By-Laws.

Section 6. In case of breach of contract the Board of Appeals shall have authority to assess as a penalty against the offending school the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25), in addition to the financial loss and necessary expenses sustained by the offended school as a result of such breach. The entire assessment shall be paid to the Secretary-Treasurer. That part of the assessment levied to cover the financial loss shall be remitted to the offended school. The remainder of the assessment shall become a part of the funds of the Association.

Article IV - Powers and Duties of Officers

Section 1. At the discretion of the President, the Secretary-Treasurer may submit questions for discussion by mail, but no vote shall be taken except at the regular or called meetings of the Association.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary-Treasurer to furnish the members of this Association from time to time with an official list of all the schools belonging to this Association.

Section 3. The Secretary-Treasurer shall pay out money from funds belonging to the Association in the payment of bills only upon the order of the President.

Section 4. The Secretary-Treasurer shall make a complete financial statement to the Association at the annual meeting, and his accounts shall be audited by a committee of five appointed by the President for this purpose.

Section 5. The Secretary-Treasurer shall furnish bonds in the amount of one thousand dollars (\$1,000), premium on which shall be paid by the Association.

Article V - Miscellaneous Provisions

Section 1. Junior colleges coming under the jurisdiction of the Illinois High School Athletic Association must

observe all the rules of this Association, rules relating to age restriction and residence excepted. The term "Junior College" is to be interpreted by the Board of Control.

Section 2. The annual period of this Association for the transaction of business shall be determined by the calendar year.

Recommendations

The Association recommends that:

1. The parent's or guardian's consent in writing be required before any pupil shall be eligible to play on any high school team.
2. All institutions conducting athletic contests between high schools require all contestants to compete under the rules of this Association.
3. In all contests in which high school students participate, the Amateur Athletic Union adopt the eligibility rules of this Association.
4. Soccer football be introduced as an athletic sport.
5. Schools elect their major officials from a list provided by the Secretary-Treasurer. ¹

Evidently this group of athletically interested, far-sighted educators felt that athletics was a worthwhile field in education for the schools of the state to encourage and promote.

Many of the original provisions of the Constitution and By-Laws of 1916-1917 are in the Constitution of today. In spite of the tremendous growth of interscholastic athletic activities, the intense interest of the public in school affairs and athletic contests, and in spite of the more advanced type of equipment available, this far-sighted group of administrators was able to

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1917, Pages 3-15.

anticipate all these various needs and provide for them in the Constitution and By-Laws of 1916-1917 so that they are adequate for the needs of today's athletic program.

The philosophy of the Illinois High School Athletic Association is well summed up in the following paragraph:

The underlying philosophy of the Illinois High School Athletic Association contains not more than about two premises. One of these is that when properly directed and controlled interscholastic athletics can be made of real educational value. And the second is that no other group of men are as competent to formulate and enforce rules of play and conditions of competition in the interest of these educational values as the high school principals themselves who theoretically at least are the ablest exponents in their respective communities of the best educational procedure. ¹

The officers for the Illinois High School Athletic Association from 1913 to 1916, inclusive, were as follows:

President	F. M. Giles, DeKalb
Vice-President	Jesse H. Newlon, Decatur
Secretary-Treasurer	H. E. Brown, Kenilworth

CHAPTER IV

GROWTH OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AND OUTSTANDING CHANGES MADE FROM 1917 TO 1930

The changes made in the original Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association from time to time differed in an insignificant sense from one year to another, but no great change was made in the official document itself.

The official handbook printed by the Association was small and contained only the Constitution and By-Laws, recommendations, and names of the Association officers. However, in 1929 a larger handbook was printed that contained the above mentioned articles as well as a short history of the Association and questions and answers accompanied the By-Laws. A list of Model Rules was included along with a list of the members of the Association which then numbered 845 schools. Included also was a list of registered officials and the various districts in which they resided. A page and a half was devoted at the back of the handbook to the history of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association and its activities.

At the annual meeting of the Association held at Urbana, November 19, 1920, it was voted by the Association to

join the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. This action involved the acceptance of the rules of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Association for all inter-state contests. This membership has been maintained continuously since that date. Two important rules of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Association that were printed in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook in 1929 were:

1. It is not legitimate for any member of the Illinois High School Athletic Association to engage in athletic competition with schools from other states except those that are members in good standing of their respective state high school athletic association.

2. It is not legitimate for members of the Illinois High School Athletic Association to participate in any inter-state meet or tournament that involves three or more schools unless such meet or tournament has been sanctioned by the Executive Committee of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. In the matter of eligibility rules the only requirement of the National Federation is that the players on each team must conform in every particular with the requirements of their own state association.¹

This organization had in view the elimination of all the non-educational or anti-educational influences that always stand ready to exploit interscholastic athletics for purposes having no educational implications whatever. It has probably been the most outstanding factor in establishing the control of high school athletics in the hands of high school administrators. A line in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook of 1936

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1929, Page 9.

assures us that this organization was heartily in accord with all the purposes of the National Federation of State High School Association and was very active in this organization.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association has always played a prominent part in the affairs of the National Federation and since 1926 the Manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association has acted as the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Organization.¹

After the adoption of the new Constitution and By-Laws, Mr. L. W. Smith served as Secretary-Treasurer of the Association until 1928. He perhaps as much as any other individual was most instrumental in originating, presenting, and adopting the plan whereby funds were raised to employ a full time executive officer. Until this plan was accepted, the Secretary-Treasurer had considerable work to do, for the growth of the Illinois High School Athletic Association demanded more time than one person could employ to keep the business up to date.

This full time executive officer was made possible by readjusting the division of receipts in the State championship basketball tournaments which was accomplished in the spring of 1922. Mr. C. W. Whitten, who at the time of his appointment was principal of the Township High School at DeKalb, was made manager and assumed duties of his office on July 1, 1922.

Records indicate that the first basketball tournament was held in Oak Park, Illinois in 1908. As interest increased

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1936, Page 5.

in these tournaments it was necessary to divide the state into districts and admit only the district winners. The interest continued to grow in these tournaments until in 1921 there were twenty-three teams in the state final. In 1922 the sectional tournaments were introduced. The state basketball tournament has grown into a state-wide athletic interest. Another complete chapter will be given to the history of this.

In 1922, the first year under the supervision of the manager, there were 429 teams in the state championship competition. At the present time the number of member schools has increased to 920.

In 1926 track and field championships were added to the list. In 1927 it was discussed whether or not golf and tennis championships would be held the following year, but it was not until 1930 that they were added.

In 1927 it was voted by the Board of Control that the Association have a permanent office since the growth of the organization demanded the employment of paid stenographers and the entire time of the manager and other officials. In 1928 the Board of Control voted to organize the officials under the supervision of the State Athletic Association, which started in 1927. By 1928 there were 605 capable officials registered with the Association. A state-wide attempt at establishing uniform practices in officiating was made. Uniformity meetings were promoted in each district and a certain degree of uniformity in officiating at the tournaments was observed the following year.

Plans were started for football clinics and provision was made for the promotion of uniform officiating and state-wide interpretations and practices.

Night football games and track meets had greatly increased during the period from 1925 to 1929. The educational value of such contests had been discussed in the various annual meetings and by the Board of Control meetings from time to time with wide differences of opinion.

The principals in the state had so many requests for help in solving the problem of interscholastics for girls that an association for girls was formed. The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association was started in the fall of 1918 at the High School Conference at Urbana. It was desired that a program be outlined for girls without subjecting them to the dangers of the poorly supervised basketball tournaments that were then held.

In 1920 the plans were completed and eighteen charter members formed the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association. This organization has grown in membership and is now an important division of the Illinois High School Association.

In 1928 the Board of Control voted to publish a monthly journal under the supervision of the State Association. This journal was in the form of a magazine called "The Illinois High School Athlete." It is without advertising material and has proved to be very popular. It has served the schools with

constantly increasing efficiency and is used as an agency to carry to all the school members the athletic trends, various problems of the schools, reports of meetings, and decisions made by the Board of Control, as well as other interesting topics relative to school athletics.

The Illinois High School Athlete has had its part in the cooperation and unification of the member schools as the state association has a large territory to keep in constant touch with all phases of its work. In this manner the publication has been useful in the broadening and growing of the state association.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association has a very vital work in directing the athletic activities of the schools, in enforcing eligibility rules, in notification of various tournaments and meets, and in giving aid to all phases of inter-school athletic activities. All these are brought before the membership through the pages of this monthly publication. It has not adhered to any one trend of thought or been more in favor of one sport than any other, or shown any partiality toward any certain factions, but it has always believed that the association is made up of all the schools and that each one has all the privileges of the other.

It was deemed necessary to have an assistant manager in 1928 since the membership in the Illinois High School Athletic Association had grown to such a large number. The added time it took to publish the larger handbook and the Illinois High School

Athlete and many more problems and protests of the member schools which had to be considered seemed to be more work than one person could do. Mr. H. V. Porter, Principal of the Athens High School, was selected as the new assistant manager, a position which he held until 1941. He had been outstanding in his success in coaching basketball teams at Athens. As an outstanding coach of athletic teams and as principal of a high school, he was well qualified to assume all the duties of the assistant manager. He performed these duties well and always kept in mind the educational values of the athletic program sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

The first legislative commission was formed in 1930, also the first mail election was held and the first meeting conducted. The harmonious feeling among members of the commission and the careful way in which they acted on Association matters foretold its value to the schools of the state.

The first members of this Legislative Commission were as follows:

District 1 and 2	Tilden High School, Chicago	1931
A. W. Evans	Phillips High School, Chicago	1930
C. C. Willard		
District 3	Glen Ellyn	1931
Fred L. Biester		
District 4	Rochelle	1930
A. M. Guhl		
District 5	Onarga	1931
W. L. Haviland		
District 6	Princeton	1930
O. V. Shaffer		

District 7	E. P. Nutting	Moline	1931
District 8	F. M. Peterson	Tolono	1930
District 9	B. C. Moore	Eureka	1931
District 10	C. C. McCormick	Colchester	1930
District 11	C. M. Campbell	Westfield	1931
District 12	B. L. Reeves	Williamsville	1930
District 13	R. J. Nichol	Riggsville	1931
District 14	W. W. Krumsiek	Edwardsville	1930
District 15	H. G. Schmidt	Belleville	1931
District 16	Harry Taylor	Harrisburg	1930
District 17	H. E. Reynolds	Johnson City	1930 1

This new legislative commission incorporated in the Constitution under Article IX read as follows:

Article IX - The Legislative Commission

Section 1. There shall be elected a legislative commission consisting of two members from the city of Chicago and fifteen members from the state outside of Chicago. For purposes of electing the fifteen members outside of Chicago, the Board of Control shall divide the state into fifteen districts. The division shall be along county lines and the districts shall consist of compact and contiguous territory containing approximately equal numbers of member schools. The first division into districts shall be made in 1929. The state shall be redistricted in 1935, and at the end of

each five year period thereafter. One member of the legislative commission shall be chosen from each of these districts and two from the Chicago district as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. Not later than September 5, 1929 and each year thereafter, the Board of Control shall mail to each school a letter giving boundaries of its district for that year and asking for nominations for members of the Legislative Commission.

The principal of any member school may nominate one principal, not a member of the Board of Control, from the schools of the district to which his school belongs. The nominations must be in the hands of the Board of Control not later than September 15. The three nominees from each district having the three largest numbers of sponsors shall then be listed on the ballots by the Board of Control and the ballots sent to the respective member schools not later than September 23. The principal of each member school shall then mark his ballot, voting for not more than one candidate, and return it to the Board of Control not later than October 1. The ballot shall be returned in special envelopes provided by the Board. The Board of Control shall appoint a committee of tellers who shall count the ballots and announce the decision not later than the first Saturday after October 1. The ballots shall remain unopened until the tellers meet to count them. The candidate in each district having the highest number of votes shall be declared elected to represent his district. The term of office shall begin immediately upon the determination of the members elected.

In the cases of tie votes whether in the primary or the election, the winner shall be determined by lot.

Section 3. The Board of Control shall fix the time and place of the first meeting of the Legislative Commission, provided it shall not be later than October 20, 1929. Thereafter the officers of the Commission shall fix the time and place for the annual meeting provided the date of meeting shall be between October 5 and October 20 of each year.

Section 4. At the first meeting of the Commission the members shall be divided by lot into two classes, the first of which shall serve one year and the second two years. Thereafter members shall be elected for a term of two years provided that any office become vacant if the incumbent ceases to be a high school principal in the district from which he was elected, except that any member of the Commission removed from his district through redistricting the state shall continue to represent his original district until the expiration of his term. The Commission shall organize by electing a Chairman and Vice Chairman. The

Manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association shall serve as Secretary of the Commission. Twelve members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Section 5. In case of vacancy due to any cause other than expiration of a term the President of the Association shall appoint a temporary representative to serve until the time of the next regular election. The temporary representative must be appointed from the district in which the vacancy exists.

Section 6. All the proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and all other proposed legislation of a permanent character shall be referred to this Commission for consideration. At a regular meeting of the Commission each proposed measure thus submitted shall be carefully considered by the Commission after which the Commission shall report back to the Association for final action all measures except those which, by a two-thirds vote of those present at the meeting, the Commission shall deem it inadvisable to submit; and this report shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the arguments for or against each measure thus reported back to the Association. ¹

Section 7. The necessary expenses by the members of the Legislative Commission in attending meetings shall be paid by the Association. ²

Section 8. All articles or portions of articles in conflict with Article IX are hereby repealed. ³

Those who were in direct touch with the Illinois High School Athletic Association during the years outlined could readily see that steady and rapid improvement in high school athletics was being made. Larger numbers of schools and a greater number of students were participating; improved range of athletics

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1930, Pages 8-9.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1936, Page 10.

³ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1936, Page 10.

was being presented to the students; and the attitude of school officials, of students, and of participating contestants toward athletics, especially toward organized and clean athletics, was improved. The Association can well be credited with all these improvements. The Illinois High School Athletic Association has grown with the broadening scope of athletics and has always felt that a well-rounded program of athletics and physical education, so that more and more students could participate, should be the privilege of every student attending school.

The growth of the organization has been steady as it was built on a foundation of sound ideas and was democratic in its organization. It not only lifted athletics to a higher plane than they had ever reached prior to the organization of the Association but had also set a high standard for scholarship and education as well. The Association had ideals to be lived up to and had striven to present cleaner athletics and truer sportsmanship. All these were realized more and more as the years passed by.

Accordingly, by the year 1930, the Illinois High School Athletic Association had assumed the management of an athletic program second to none in the United States, and had fostered high school athletics for the stimulation of committees and schools to the end that real physical education and clean athletics were to be presented to all boys and girls who attended schools belonging to the association.

The officers for the years from 1917 to 1930 are as follows:

1917

President	C. P. Briggs, Rockford
Vice President	I. M. Allen, Springfield
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Harvey
Member	J. O. Marberry, Robinson
Member	W. L. Hagan, Neoga

1918

President	C. P. Briggs, Rockford
Vice President	A. J. Burton, Rock Island
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Harvey
Member	J. O. Marberry, Robinson
Member	W. L. Hagan, Neoga

1919

President	C. P. Briggs, Rockford
Vice-President	W. L. Hagan, Monticello
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Harvey
Member	H. B. Black, Mattoon
Member	F. J. Mabey, Geneseo

1920

President	C. P. Briggs, Rockford
Vice President	Will C. Robb, Spring Valley
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	H. B. Black, Mattoon
Member	H. C. Hopkins, Jacksonville

1921

President	R. G. Beals, Decatur (for Briggs)
	G. J. Koons, Pontiac
Vice President	Will C. Robb, Cicero
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	H. B. Black, Mattoon
Member	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon

1922

President	G. J. Koons, Pontiac
Vice President	C. W. Whitten, DeKalb
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	O. M. Swank, Anna
Member	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon

1923 and 1924

President	G. J. Koons, Pontiac
Vice President	J. O. Marberry, Rockford (1923)
	W. C. Handlin, Lincoln (1924)
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	O. M. Swank, Anna
Member	L. W. Hanna, Centralia

1925 to 1927 (inclusive)

President	G. J. Koons, Pontiac
Vice President	L. A. Fulwider, Freeport
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	R. D. Brummett, Greenville
Member	L. W. Hanna, Centralia

1928

President	H. D. Anderson, Gilman
Vice President	L. A. Fulwider, Freeport
Secretary-Treasurer	L. W. Smith, Joliet
Member	L. W. Hanna, Centralia
Member	S. E. LeMarr, Abingdon

1929

President	H. D. Anderson, Gilman
Vice President	L. A. Fulwider, Freeport
Secretary-Treasurer	C. H. Kingham, Ottawa
Member	R. B. Brown, Casey
Member	S. E. LeMarr, Abingdon

1930

President	H. D. Anderson, Gilman
Vice President	L. A. Fulwider, Freeport
Secretary-Treasurer	C. H. Kingham, Ottawa
Member	S. E. LeMarr, Abingdon
Member	R. E. Stringer, Herrin ¹

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1929, Pages 4-5.

CHAPTER V

CONTINUED GROWTH OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FROM 1931 TO 1940

Since the organization of the Illinois High School Athletic Association in 1899 there had been many changes made with an increase in the activity and progress of the organization. During the year 1931 a record membership of 901 was reached.

There were other significant developments during this year. The new Legislative Commission began to function more actively; matters of legislation were carefully considered and expounded, which resulted in unified action at the state meeting on all issues presented by the Legislative Commission; the first election of the Board of Control members was held under the new plan of voting by mail ballot; and the first Chicago member, Principal A. W. Evans of Tilden Technical High School, was elected to the Board of Control.

The annual meeting of the Illinois High School Athletic Association was held after the meeting of the Legislative Commission. It is significant to note here that the nature of this meeting revealed the benefits of the work of the Legislative Commission. In the case of each proposed amendment the body readily agreed with all of the recommendations made by the

Legislative Commission.

Changes in the By-Laws were made to cover the two most important issues. The age limit for eligibility was changed from:

He shall not have reached his twenty-first birthday. ¹

to:

He shall not have reached his twentieth birthday.
(Effective September 1, 1932). ²

The rule with respect to make-up work was changed so that work must be finished during the semester for which work is credited with the exception of a few specific cases that are mentioned in the rule that follows. These changes, which were in line with the progressive trends in athletic administration, were provided for in a paragraph added to Section 6 of the By-Laws and read as follows:

The work must be completed in the semester for which the credit is given, except in cases of actual disabling illness of self or immediate family or quarantine as a result of illness, in which case the student may be permitted to make up his work provided affidavits giving the exact facts in the case and certified to by the principal of the high school and the attending physician be filed with the Board of Control not later than fifteen days after the illness. ³

In 1931 the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools took action which was very beneficial. This

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1931, Page 11.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1932, Page 11.

³ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1932, Page 12.

organization put certain limitations on meets and tournaments and made proper control of athletic activities a prerequisite to being accredited. Meets and tournaments had to be sanctioned by the Illinois High School Athletic Association. Also, during the year 1931, the Illinois High School Athletic Association was asked to name six members to serve on the North Central Committee on Athletics.

In accordance with the provision of the North Central Association, the Illinois High School Athletic Association installed the necessary official machinery to sanction tournaments and meets. College and University meets and tournaments were practically discontinued by this time, except some few that were held during the Christmas holiday season. It was believed that sufficient competition was provided by the High School Association without soliciting outside tournaments and meets other than those sanctioned by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

The first attempt at mutual assistance in cases of athletic injuries was made in 1931. Twenty-nine schools cooperated in this work and the sum of \$850 was paid to ten schools to reimburse them for amounts they had paid for medical aid. The number of serious football injuries during this year caused much concern in the Illinois High School Athletic Association and many deliberations were held over the various methods of coaching and the rules of the game.

In 1931 the Board of Control voted to conduct the first swimming meet sanctioned by the Illinois High School Athletic

Association. The dates set were March 4 and 5, 1932 and the meet was held at Maine Township High School, Des Plaines, Illinois.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association continued to publish the Illinois High School Athlete and the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, both publications containing valuable information for the member schools. In addition to these publications, the Board of Control and the Legislative Commission were aware of the need for other printed material to be distributed to the member schools. Interpretation textbooks were printed on football and basketball rules and were distributed to all registered officials. The first examination on basketball rules was given under supervision to all officials who desired promotion. Interpretation meetings were sponsored in each legislative district and moving pictures made especially for this work were used in the meetings.

In 1931 the number of district tournaments was increased to sixty-four. Due to inclement weather the district tournaments were not up to par in attendance this year. The wisdom of the men who set up the machinery for the finances of the State Association was now recognized. They foresaw the need for a surplus fund for the carrying on of the work of the Illinois High School Athletic Association in case of an emergency. They set up a plan whereby they used the funds on hand for current expenses instead of using anticipated income, hence they could budget the expenses.

This surplus fund which had made this policy possible had been accumulated through thrifty management in the previous ten years. This money had been collected from small percentages of proceeds of the state tournaments that were sanctioned by the Illinois High School Athletic Association. This percentage was not deducted from any tournament income until the expenses of the various teams participating and the expenses of the contests had been paid.

The surplus fund had grown to a considerable amount and mention was made in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook as follows:

During the ten years that the surplus fund had been accumulating, more than half a million dollars (\$651,590) has been paid to the schools that participated in the tournaments. In addition a quarter of a million dollars has been paid to local center schools for expenses in conducting the tournaments and about fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) in trophies has gone to the member schools.

Every cent of income of the Association has been used in promoting the interests of the member schools.

All of these aids to member schools both in cash and in service have been made possible by the strong organization which has been insisted upon by the school administrators of the state. Even many smaller schools that had no part in building up the Association now share in the benefit of the membership. ¹

The school year 1932-1933 was a year of reduced expenditures, for the budgets that were made out were much smaller than they had been in the previous years. Athletic departments as well as all other departments in the schools suffered from this.

¹

Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1932, Page 5.

Most athletic departments had a difficult time in making income enough to cover expenses and so were forced to a certain extent to limit participation in sports, and to limit the number of students participating. In some schools a few of the sports were discontinued, but football was the only major sport whose schedule was completely disrupted and finally dropped. The reason for this discontinuance of football was the large amount of money required for football equipment and the expense of having to finance the contests.

The attitude of the Illinois High Athletic Association during this trying time is summed up in a paragraph in their Handbook as follows:

The tendency to overemphasize athletic contests was not so much in evidence during the past year and most schools have profited by building the program on a sane basis. During the times when certain athletic departments were showing a tendency to attract most of the attention of the school patrons there was a corresponding development of the feeling on the part of the squad members that the school owed them a considerable amount in the way of costly equipment, expensive trips, and awards. ¹

So despite the unfavorable conditions of the period, the Illinois High School Athletic Association evidently felt that a number of commendable things were accomplished in the local and state organization as far as athletics were concerned.

It continued to foster the plan of mutual athletic insurance. A mutual aid plan was in effect throughout the year 1932 during the entire football season with twenty-eight schools

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1933, Page 3.

participating in this project. This year a total of \$493.60 was paid in by these schools. Claims amounting to a total of \$643.45 were reported by the participating schools and these were paid in full from the funds of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. It was planned to discontinue this project unless more schools became interested and the plan could be worked out for greater effectiveness.

The state tournaments were all conducted on the same basis as they had been in the previous years. Eight hundred and eleven schools were entered in the tournaments in 1932 with over eight thousand boys participating, but the attendance was very low.

The track and field activities and the tennis entries were practically the same number as in years past. The Illinois High School Athletic Association in 1932 for the first time directed the state finals of the track, field, and tennis meets.

Certain events during the year 1932 convinced the different administrators that the Association lacked the power to deal with any group or any person who presented an unsportsmanship attitude at the athletic contests. The absence of such authority in the Illinois High School Athletic Association was felt to more or less nurture this attitude among the sports followers. Accordingly schools were warned by the Board of Control that ethics of good sportsmanship should prevail during all athletic contests. A paragraph telling of this situation was

printed in the Illinois High School Athletic Handbook as follows:

Events of 1932 brought out the need for some change in the athletic by-laws. One of the most conspicuous of these has to do with the lack of power which may be exercised by the state administrators relative to unsportsmanlike conduct during athletic contests. In some states manifestations of poor sportsmanship and violation of the ethics of clean competition are as subject to penalties as violation of eligibility rules. Absence of such authority in Illinois undoubtedly contributes to considerable indifference to these amenities in some quarters. ¹

In the year 1933 the school budgets were still depleted and the athletic departments were still suffering from lack of funds and equipment to maintain a complete program. In some few cases the coaches were forced to teach full time and so had no time for teaching physical education, coaching, or furthering the athletic program. In the city of Chicago the board of education threatened to reduce the physical education staff by 50 per cent, to discontinue all the swimming activities, and to limit the time the gymnasiums could be used. However, a compromise was effected whereby nearly all of the physical training directors and teachers were retained, swimming was still taught, and most of the various athletic contests were played as scheduled.

There was a greater number of students participating in the athletic program and the attendance at contests was increasing over last year. There was a greater effort on the part of the administrators to make the contests attractive to the sports

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1933, Page 4.

fans as they realized a good athletic program thrived on the interest displayed by the spectators of the community.

The various activities of the state and national organizations had continued and in some instances changes were made for the better. Cooperation was paying them high dividends. The state tournament rule was adhered to more closely by the schools at the insistence of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

An Illinois Football Committee on rules was appointed and was found to be very beneficial and it functioned most efficiently. A vote by all the schools that played football in Illinois indicated that they were in favor of continued publication of the football rules and the use of the new National Federation football rules.

As in the year before 1933, the athletic mutual insurance plan did not meet with approval and so it was voted to discontinue this project.

Again the sound financial standing of the Association was assured in 1933 by the foresight of those who set up the machinery for the financial functioning of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. In the years when financial conditions were good, many had disapproved of the large sum of money kept in the organization's treasury. A good explanation of the situation as it stood in 1933 was given in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook as follows:

The developments of the year indicated the wisdom of the past leaders of the Association in establishing a reserve fund. The interest from this fund has been used to help carry on activities of the Association during the

time when other income has been greatly reduced. The objections to such a reserve fund which were in evidence sometimes in the past largely disappeared. In fact wherever this matter became an issue during a Legislative Commission or Board of Control election the result vindicated the stand of those who sanctioned the policy that had been adopted when the reserve fund was started. The finance committee of the Board spent considerable time in making exchanges in their bond holding which appear to have improved the financial condition. These exchanges resulted during the year in bringing the par value of interest-bearing securities of the Association up to the limit set by the Association several years ago. ¹

The fact that the district tournaments were held the very week that every bank in the United States was closed made the receipts of these athletic functions considerably lower than they had been in several years. Some of the tournaments were not even able to pay their own expenses. The financial returns of the sectional and regional tournaments were no better, for the banks were still closed during this time. In this case, it was most fortunate that the Association had the reserve fund and the interest for it was able to continue in spite of no financial reimbursements coming into the Association funds from the tournaments.

In 1934 the Board of Control was quite interested in the desire on the part of the men in control of the smaller schools to have their own series of basketball tournaments and track meets. A study of the statistics available in the manager's office indicated that approximately one-half of the member schools had enrollments of 100 or under. A questionnaire was sent to the principals of 458 small schools. They were instructed to

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1934, Page 4.

vote upon the proposal, and that if they did not the Board of Control should consider that they were willing to leave the matter in the hands of the Board of Control. Of the 119 votes returned in answer to the questionnaire, 59 were in favor of a classification in the tournaments and 60 were against classification.

The Board of Control was desirous of adopting some policy which would be fair to both large and small schools and which would satisfy the smaller schools in connection with tournament participation. This was not decided upon until later on; but this was the beginning of the district tournament, the plans for which were evolved later.

In 1934 the National Federation Interscholastic Football Rules were officially adopted by the Illinois High School Athletic Association. Thereafter, all contests had to be played under these rules, copies of which were supplied to all registered officials. This adoption was made after soliciting the opinions of the entire membership of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. A result of this canvass indicated an overwhelming majority in favor of adopting the rules and in strictly adhering to the rules set forth by the National Federation Interscholastic Football Committee.

A change was made in the golf and tennis tournaments in 1934 as to the time of the year they would be held. Principals and coaches were notified that the golf tournament would be held in September instead of in May. The district tournaments were

held on Saturday, September 22, and the state final tournament was held in Peoria on September 28 and 29. The principals were notified of the following rules pertaining to the golf tournament:

1. Note particularly that the four competitors in each district who make the best scores in golf will be entered in the State Final contest at Peoria Central High School (J. H. Brewer, Manager) on September 28 and 29, 1934, provided that no one will be entered unless his score is 18 or less above par for an eighteen-hole course.

2. Only male competitors will be eligible for entry.

3. Each competitor will be required to appear fully equipped with clubs, balls, and all other necessary equipment for the meet. The school entering competitors will be required to pay all course fees for its entrants and all other necessary or incidental expenses connected with its own competitors.

4. Each school entering any competitors in this meet will be expected to send with these competitors some faculty member who will be available to serve as an assistant to the local manager in keeping score or in rendering such other services as may be needed in the meet.

5. There will be no entry fees, no paid officials, no expense allowed; in short, no finances of any kind. No medals will be awarded.

6. Entries, together with an eligibility list covering all students entered, must be sent to the manager of the local meet so it will reach him not later than September 17.

7. A school may enter the meet most convenient to it, but if any meet is greatly overloaded it may be necessary to make transfers. ¹

Principals were also notified that the tennis tournament would be held in September in 1934. The district tournaments were on September 22 and the state final tournament was held

¹

Illinois High School Athlete, September issue, 1934,

on the University of Illinois courts at Champaign on September 28 and 29. The rules for the tennis tournament were practically the same as those outlined above for the golf tournaments. There was to be no expense involved, no medals given, each contestant must furnish his own equipment, only male competitors were eligible, schools had to furnish eligibility lists and designate a faculty member capable of helping with the tournament to accompany the entries.

The manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association was petitioned by several schools to sponsor a statewide championship wrestling meet. Since wrestling is a sport in which so few schools are interested, the vote taken from the principals of the member schools indicated that a large majority were opposed to such a meet.

In an article printed in the June, 1934, issue of the Illinois High School Athlete it was interesting to note that the manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association personally attended the district track meets at Mattoon and Pekin. According to this article written by the manager, Mr. C. W. Whitten, his purpose in attending these two track meets was to observe the general effects and impressions of a night meet conducted under electric flood lights at night. Mr. Whitten reported that the weather turned unusually cool and he felt this might influence the attendance of the meets if they were continued to be held in early spring when the weather of northern Illinois is so unpredictable. He further reported that there was a

certain glamour and novelty about the night meet that added considerable charm and attractiveness which would be conducive to drawing spectators to the meets. The chief claim for the night meets was that they would be attended by a great many more people who were interested in track and field events but were unable to get away from their business appointments to attend the day time meets.

Mr. Whitten expressed his views as being very favorable for the night meets to continue and thought that future meets should be approved by the Illinois High School Athletic Association if there were adequate facilities available and if local conditions justified it.

In 1934 the state final track and field meet was held in the University of Illinois stadium May 18 and 19. The attendance was rather small but was about the same as it had been in former years.

The new basketball rules for 1934-1935 included slight changes in 18 sections of the By-Laws and in addition certain policies relative to motion pictures, officials' signals, and research work. The new rules were made by the National Rules Committee. Many of the changes were for clarification and simplification, and the rules committee spent much time on discussion of problems that would affect the basketball games in the future. Even though no definite action was taken at this time on the issues discussed, the basic outline was laid for progress within the next several years.

At a meeting of the Board of Control held in Springfield on December 26, 1934, it was voted that a committee consisting of the Secretary-Treasurer and the manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association be authorized to rent an office to be used as the central office of organization for a period beginning May 1, 1935. In this same meeting the Manager was instructed to use his influence by correspondence or otherwise to secure observance of all contracts entered into by school men with registered officials.

At this same meeting it was voted that members of the Board of Control and the Manager and his assistant be strictly limited in offering terms to entrants in the district tournaments to those terms already fixed by the Board and published in the Illinois High School Athlete and that all officers of the Association be prohibited from offering any special inducements or making any special bargains with member schools.

The fourth annual state championship swimming meet was held in Patten Gymnasium pool at Northwestern University on March 1 and 2. Only four swimmers could qualify in each event since the Northwestern pool was too narrow to accommodate more swimmers. There was a team trophy given for the winning school and medals for each of the individuals who placed first, second, third, or fourth in any event.

One of the problems of the swimming meets at this time was the securing of competent judges. Attendance at such meets was limited and so funds to meet the expenses of the contests

were low. So many judges were required that most of them served without remuneration and credit goes to those men who were willing to serve because of their interest in the sport and their desire to promote such meets.

In June 1935 an article on tournament reorganization appeared in the Illinois High School Athlete. Each year new suggestions are made for future tournaments which occasionally have advantages but also incorporate disadvantages. A proposal that seemed to have considerable merit was the one that reduced the number of uneven contests in the first round of the district tournaments. This proposal was to the effect that all two year and three year high schools be given the chance to play together in a preliminary tournament which would be held one week prior to the district tournaments. The winner of this meet would then participate in the district tournament the following week. This was only suggested at this time but later on was voted on by the Board of Control and a very similar plan adopted.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association officials had for a period of time been collaborating with a manufacturer of the so-called molded basketball. They had printed a number of very favorable notices about this type of ball, and its effect on the game, and had made suggestions and criticisms to the manufacturer. However, due to certain conditions the officials of the Illinois High School Athletic office were forced with regret to withdraw from all association with the further manufacture of this ball. It was stated in an article

in the October issue of the Illinois High School Athlete (1935) that in no way were the officials of the Illinois High School Athletic Association interested financially in this project.

It was known to the officials that this type of ball being made was not legal for interscholastic games as the rules of the National Basketball Rules Committee specifically demand a casing made of leather. The officials of the Illinois High School Association were interested to the extent that they would be able to give suggestions concerning the requirements and perfection of the ball and so could recommend it to the schools. The member schools were then warned to continue use of the leather cased ball for all interscholastic contests and to exercise their own judgment in the matter of the purchase of molded balls or any other non-official balls for uses other than in interscholastic games.

The 1935 entries in the district tournaments raised the total number of schools entered to 863 including the Chicago member schools. This was a larger number than entered in 1934, that number being 856 participating schools. District tournament officials were chosen by a plan similar to that which had been followed during the last two years. All supplies for tournament officials were now sent out in February and included a copy of the Association handbook, which contained a list of all registered officials and their proper classification, the official contract forms, and school rating cards.

This year a number of schools reported to the Illinois High School Association their intention of building new gymnasiums in the near future. Among these schools were Pekin, Mendon, Calumet City, and Lake Forest.

A report of the committee on extra-curricular activities was published in the May 1936 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete. At the annual meeting of the Illinois High School Athletic Association a committee was appointed to study the question of whether the various non-athletic activities should be managed through the office of the state association. This committee conferred with a committee of the Illinois Principals' Association relative to the matter.

This committee on extra-curricular activities reported that at the present time the business of the state athletic association occupied all the time of the present staff and if literary work were placed in the same office it would mean additional expense to rent additional office space and to pay more office help. The committee thought it doubtful that there would be any appreciable value in combining the literary activities and those connected with athletics. Since the problem connected with the two types of work would be entirely different, the committee decided that the interest in the athletic activities was more widely distributed among the townspeople, that the problems relative to solicitation and overemphasis were more acute in connection with the athletic activities and it would be quite improbable that any athletic rules would suffice in connection

with other endeavors. The committee was to make a further study of the situation and report at a later meeting.

The first of a proposed annual series of clinics for swimming instructors was held at Oak Park on November 20, 1936. The purpose of this meeting was to encourage interest in swimming and to formulate policies relative to the future of swimming instructors. It was thought too this clinic would result in better organization in connection with competent swimming officials. At that time there was difficulty in getting officials for the various meets. This was due to the fact that ability along this line was somewhat dependent upon practice and not a great many men have the opportunity to secure this practice unless they are connected with a school that sponsors this sport.

The first Illinois High School wrestling tournament sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association was held at the University of Illinois on March 5 and 6, 1937. This tournament created much favorable comment throughout the state and was considered very successful from every viewpoint. One hundred and two athletes competed in the tournament from twenty different schools. Practically every section of the state was represented and schools of both large and small enrollment competed. Mr. C. W. Whitten suggested that the coaches organize a wrestling committee as a part of the Illinois High School Athletic Association and expressed his willingness to sponsor and help promote high school wrestling in every way possible. He also urged that coaches prepare articles on wrestling for publication in the Illinois High School Athlete.

In the September 1938 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete the interpretation meetings sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association were noted. The notification to the member schools of these meetings read as follows:

Administrators and coaches are invited to attend the various rules interpretation meetings which are sponsored in each district. A list of these meetings is to be found in the officials' section of this issue.

In several of the districts a branch meeting is being sponsored for the first time this year. This meeting is for players. It will be held in a room apart from the other and the leader will avoid the more technical phases of the rules which are of interest to the older group. Problems of sportsmanship and proper conduct toward opponents and officials will be stressed in the player meetings. Notices relative to these meetings will appear in the various local papers. No special invitation will be mailed to member schools. ¹

The number of entries in the state sponsored basketball tournament for 1939 was 883 schools including the Chicago member schools.

It would be an endless task to mention all of the various matters and issues that were decided upon in the past years just described in this chapter. There were many cases of eligibility, interscholastic and intramural questions were deliberated upon and many presentation speeches and dedications of new buildings made, many meetings were held in relation to various athletic trends and committees appointed and organization started.

During this period anything that favored the promotional maneuverings of the professional sports promoter had been

¹
 Illinois High School Athlete, September issue 1938,
 Page 10.

avoided. In accord with the ethics of the Illinois High School athletics the organization had treated athletics as an educational activity and had tried to establish the proper balance between the rest of the school system and the athletic activities.

The officers for the period from 1931 to 1940 were as follows:

1931

President	H. D. Anderson, Gilman
Vice President	A. Goodier, Bloomington
Secretary-Treasurer	C. H. Kingman, Ottawa
Member	E. S. Simmonds, Pittsfield
Member	R. E. Stringer, Herrin 1

1932

President	H. D. Anderson, Gilman
Vice President	A. Goodier, Bloomington
Secretary-Treasurer	C. H. Kingman, Ottawa
Member	E. S. Simmonds, Pittsfield
Member	A. W. Evans, Chicago
Member	R. E. Stringer, Herrin 2

1933

President	E. S. Simmonds, Pittsfield
Vice President	A. Goodier, Bloomington
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	M. Peterson, Tolono
Member	A. W. Evans, Chicago
Member	R. W. Damron, Elkhville 3

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1931, Page 1.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1932, Page 3.

³ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1933, Page 1.

1934

President	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon
Vice President	F. M. Peterson, Tolono
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	W. A. Goodier, Bloomington
Member	A. W. Evans, Chicago
Member	E. H. Mellon, Winchester 1

1935

President	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon
Vice President	C. M. Campbell, Fisher
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	W. A. Goodier, Bloomington
Member	A. W. Evans, Chicago
Member	E. H. Mellon, 2

1936

President	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon
Vice President	C. M. Campbell, Fisher
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	W. A. Goodier, Bloomington
Member	A. W. Evans, Chicago
Member	E. H. Mellon, 3

1937

President	Silas Echols, Mt. Vernon
Vice President	James Gaffney, Chicago
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	R. S. Wilson, Potomac
Member	R. V. Lindsey, Pekin
Member	J. O. Austin, Athens 3

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1934, Page 1.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1935, Page 1.

³ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1936, Page 1.

⁴ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1937, Page 1.

1938

President	R. S. Wislon, Potomac
Vice President	J. O. Austin, Athens
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	James Gaffney, Chicago
Member	B. Floyd Smith, Benton
Member	R. V. Lindsey, Pekin 1

1939

President	J. O. Austin, Athens
Vice President	B. Floyd Smith, Benton
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	James Gaffney, Chicago
Member	J. B. Buckler, Casey
Member	O. L. Rapp, Canton 2

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1938, Page 2.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1939, Page 3.

CHAPTER VI

CONTINUED GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION FROM 1940 TO 1946

The past few years have seen a number of small changes in the organization of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. One move discussed at various committee meetings and group conferences was the possibility to include other departments of the schools. This finally culminated in the principals of the state voting to place non-athletic activities under the direction of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

In regard to this change a letter from the Executive Secretary, Mr. Albert Willis, explaining the new organization read as follows:

The original organization was known as the Illinois High School Athletic Association. As the name implied, the only activity which was supervised by the early organization was athletics. However, when the speech, music and other non-athletic activities were included in the program, the word "athletic" was simply dropped from the title and the new organization came to be known as the Illinois High School Association. This change in name was made by a vote of the High School principals whose schools made up the Illinois High School Athletic Association.¹

The importance of including these new activities in the athletic association of the state was explained as follows in

¹ Personal letter from Mr. Albert Willis, Executive Secretary.

the same letter from the Executive Secretary:

For a number of years there was little or no competitive activity among the schools in music and speech. As contests and other forms of activities developed in these two fields, both music and speech organizations sprung up under the management of music and speech teachers. The officers of these organizations would sometimes get together and organize contests in their activities without the knowledge or approval of their high school principals. These activities quite often took large numbers of students out of school and involved them in excessive travel. This tended to disrupt the school program to such an extent that the high school principals soon came to feel that some control would have to be exercised over the music and speech groups. Then too it would often happen that there would be conflicts in the dates on which the activities were held and it was the feeling of high school principals that there should be some co-ordination of the various groups to prevent conflicts in the various dates. The first move toward control and co-ordination of the various non-athletic groups was the establishment of a co-ordinating committee made up of high school principals which served as a sort of sanctioning or approving body for these activities. However, since this co-ordinating committee had no authority to penalize a school for failure to abide by its recommendations, the plan did not prove satisfactory. The high school principals then decided that some definite and specific organization would have to be set up for the purpose of controlling these non-athletic activities in exactly the same manner that the athletic activities had been controlled for several years. Since the Illinois High School Athletic Association maintained an office and a full-time secretary, the principals of the member schools did not see any reason for establishing another office for the supervision and control of the non-athletic activities, and they simply voted to expand the scope of the Illinois High School Athletic Association office to include the non-athletic activities of the schools. As one might expect, the music and speech people objected rather strenuously to this arrangement, primarily because they felt their activities would become subordinate to the athletic activities. However, this feeling has gradually died out and we now have very few music or speech teachers who object to the unified program. ¹

¹ Personal letter from Mr. Albert Willis, Executive Secretary.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association went out of existence on July 1, 1940 by a vote of the high school principals belonging to the organization.

The Manager was instructed at the March, 1940, Board of Control meeting to attempt the preparation of some comprehensive rule dealing with awards which may legitimately be given to high school athletes. This rule was to be submitted to the Legislative Commission in the fall of 1940.

The confused status of the whole matter of awards was brought to the attention of the board because of some schools or members of the community having financed expensive trips for members of teams merely because of their membership on these athletic teams.

The Board of Control voted in their March meeting not to sponsor interscholastic boxing matches as they did not think it a suitable sport for interscholastic use.

The last publication of the Illinois High School Athlete was the June issue in 1940. Mr. H. V. Porter, who came into the official circle of the Illinois High School Athletic Association in 1938 when the Board of Control recognized the need for an assistant manager, had been most instrumental in the development of the association journal, the Illinois High School Athlete. Mr. Porter left the Illinois High School Association in 1940 to serve as the Secretary-Treasurer of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

In the minutes of the Board meeting held in Springfield on April 20, 1941, it was moved and seconded and unanimously

carried that Mr. Albert Willis, Principal of the High School at Batavia, Illinois, be elected as assistant to the executive-secretary for a period of one year beginning July 1, 1940 and ending June 30, 1941.

The Illinois High School Athlete terminated in June 1940 but was reborn in a journal now called the Illinois Interscholastic. This is now the official journal published for the Association to cover the various minutes of meetings, the schedules of tournaments, editorials relevant to the different activities, and charts and other interesting data relative to the new organization, the Illinois High School Association.

The year 1941 proved a busy year for the administrators of the new organization. The handbook printed for that year contained all the new rules and regulations governing all the new non-athletic activities.

The rules and regulations for the commercial contests to be conducted in 1941 under the auspices of the Illinois High School Association in cooperation with Illinois teachers of commercial subjects were completed with the assistance of a technical adviser, M. B. Thompson of Bridgeport High School.

The rules and regulations for the competition festivals and music contests to be conducted in 1941 under the auspices of the Illinois High School Association in cooperation with the Illinois School Music Associations were compiled under the direction of a technical adviser, Mr. H. S. Frederick of Paxton High School.

The rules and regulations for the dramatic festivals and speech contests to be conducted in 1941 under the auspices of the Illinois High School Association in cooperation with the Illinois high school teachers of speech were compiled under the direction of a technical adviser, Mr. A. D. Huston of the Speech Aid Service Division of University Extension of the University of Illinois.

At Mr. Whitten's request the Board of Directors accepted his resignation effective on June 30, 1942. He had been Manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association for eighteen years and for two years had served as Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association.

The Board of Directors appointed Mr. Albert Willis, who had been assistant to Mr. Whitten for the past two years, to assume the duties of Executive Secretary.

With more activities under the auspices of the State Association, new organizations were taking form. In the Illinois Interscholastic the following is reported:

The music teachers of Illinois have taken a big step forward by organizing themselves into a group known as the Illinois Music Educators Association. Each state organization is affiliated with the Music Educators National Conference, which is a department of the National Education Association.

The general purpose is to promote the cause of music education and to encourage higher professional standards.¹

The handicaps of such events as were thrust upon the entire world naturally has influence upon all phases of living.

¹ The Illinois Interscholastic, October 1942 issue,

Educational programs could not escape the conditions imposed by a world war. The question arose during this trying time as to the value of continuing the athletic programs, the physical education programs, and the physical fitness programs in the schools. It was such organizations as the Illinois High School Association that informed the school administrators and the public of the value of continuing these various programs in the schools.

The lack of equipment available and the rationing of tires and gasoline for transporting the teams were only two obstacles that had to be overcome if the athletic program was to continue. However, this was solved to some extent as coaches and school officials were granted enough supplies to transport the athletic teams. Athletic equipment was repaired as often as possible and care was taken to preserve all available material on hand. These were hardships but in spite of these the athletic program continued to grow and the interest created in the various sports were responsible to a great degree in keeping the morale of the people on a higher plane than it would have been otherwise. Much credit is due to an organization like the Illinois High School Association for the foresight in anticipating the needs of the students and communities during the war-time period, and for the splendid work it did both in promoting and furthering the athletic program and in insisting that there be no curtailment of interscholastic competitive sports.

The first baseball tournament was held at Manual Training High School at Peoria in 1931 and 128 teams participated

in the entire series. This tournament was so heartily received that plans were made to continue holding a baseball tournament each spring under the auspices of the Illinois High School Association.

Partly on account of shortage of materials from which the swimming shirts were made, the National Swimming Rules Committee had to modify their rules in 1942. The new rule read:

In dual and championship meets, contestants, swimmers and divers may be clad in full swimming suits or trunks. Swimming and diving trunks must be of a non-transparent fabric with built-in or separate supporter about five inches in width running the full length of the front of the trunks. Trunks must come at least to the top of the hip bone, be straight across the front and come well down in back, fully covering the buttocks. ¹

In the minutes of the February 1943 meeting of the Board of Directors, it was reported that they spent considerable time discussing questions in connection with the high school students participating in league bowling. Bowling was being encouraged by a newly organized group called the American High School Bowling Congress. This organization was national in scope and encouraged and sponsored intramural and interscholastic bowling. It was decided that the Board of Directors had no authority, under the rules and regulations of the Illinois High School Association, to sponsor or sanction meets conducted by this new organization and that schools should not enter teams in the competition sponsored by the American High School Bowling Congress.

A committee representing the Illinois High School Coaches Association appeared before the Board of Directors to discuss

the details of a proposed coaches clinic and "all-star" basketball game. It was proposed that the state be divided into north and south divisions and a squad of twelve players be chosen by the coaches belonging to the Illinois High School Coaches Association to represent each division. After a careful consideration of the proposed game and clinic it was decided that 1943 "all-star" game would be sanctioned by the Illinois High School Association.

In 1943 it was decided by the Board of Directors that they could not present the members of the first, second, and third basketball teams with the usual gold, silver, or bronze miniature basketballs. Due to government regulations no articles of this type were being manufactured. The Board purchased and presented the 1943 teams with cloth emblems that could be worn on a sweater. The following report was made in the May 13, 1943 minutes of the Board of Directors.

Soon after the conclusion of the state final tournament the three schools whose teams placed in the state finals petitioned the Board to award the metal basketballs stating in their petitions (1) that it had been customary for several years to award them, (2) that the miniature basketballs were now available, (3) that the cloth emblems were not durable, and (4) that since a player is seldom fortunate enough to be on a team that places in the state finals he should be entitled to some sort of permanent memento to mark such an important occasion. ¹

The First Annual Coaches Clinic to be presented by the Illinois High School Coaches Association was held at the University of Illinois on August 18 to the 21, 1943. The highlight of this clinic was the "all-star" game. This first

coaches' clinic was quite successful and should provide excellent background for future meetings. It was the belief of all coaches who attended this first meeting that it was most instructional and a great inspiration to all those who attended.

The Illinois High School Association was one of the first state associations to adopt the five-foul rule. This was a recommendation of the Illinois Basketball Committee and a suggestion made by the National Basketball Rules Committee.

The Board of Directors decided to waive the requirements for athletic coaches provided for in By-Law B-II-4. Many letters were received in 1944 concerning this waiver for so many of the athletic directors and coaches had been called to the armed forces. In some instances local men were available and were willing to help in physical education classes or with the coaching of teams. The Board of Directors sent letters out instructing the schools that were unable to secure qualified coaches the proper procedure and general rules to follow that everything would be in order.

In March 1944 the Secretary of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association discussed the possibility of the organization becoming a division of the Illinois High School Association. After due consideration, it was decided by the Board of Directors that certain changes would have to be made in the girls' organization before they could be included as a division of the Illinois High School Association.

A committee meeting was held and the Constitution of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association was

modified in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. This was presented at the next Board of Directors meeting and was accepted and the Girls' League officially became a division of the Illinois High School Association.

A notable improvement was to be found in the 1944 edition of the Illinois High School Handbook. In this year the officials were listed alphabetically and with addresses and rating in basketball, football, track, and baseball. In another officials list, the officials names are alphabetically listed under names of the cities given as their residences. This new method of listing the state officials should be of great help to the school administrators in preparing their slate of officials for any sport.

It was decided by the Board of Directors to discontinue the wrestling meet for 1944 after only eighteen schools indicated that they would enter a state meet. The Board of Directors felt that since the schools were so widely scattered over the state the matter of transportation during a war-time rationing of gasoline would be so paramount that it would not justify setting up a state meet for wrestling.

In 1945 the Board of Directors recognized the fact that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Association, like most sets of rules and regulations, had developed through a process of growth. Rules had been made to meet emergencies, certain overlapping of the rules and many contradictions

had found their way into the basic code. A committee was appointed to reorganize and regroup the section of the present code and to arrange them in a more systematic and legal form.

In 1946 the wrestling meets again were sanctioned by the Illinois High School Association. In this year the equipment for baseball, track, golf, and tennis was becoming more available, and the spring sports were able to be continued in the schools.

The years from 1940 to 1946, were very trying years for all phases of education, including the athletic direction and physical education of the schools. In these years the Illinois High School Association felt that the whole athletic program in the high schools should not be restricted but should be extended. The physical fitness of the youth of the schools was of major concern to the Association. The intramural programs were encouraged, wide participation of physical education was urged, and schedules of teams not eliminated because the Illinois High School Association felt that they served as a stimulating agency for the student body as well as the community.

The officers for the years just described in this chapter 1940 to 1946 were as follows:

1940-1941

President	B. Floyd Smith, Benton
Vice President	O. L. Rapp, Canton
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	Olice Winter, Chicago
Member	Roy Clark, Gilman
Member	W. M. Runyon, Winchester

1942

President	B. Floyd Smith, Benton
Vice President	W. M. Runyon, Winchester
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	Olice Winter, Chicago
Member	Roy Clark, Gilman
Member	Gerald W. Smith, Alexis

1943-1944-1945

President	B. Floyd Smith, Benton
Vice President	Roy Clark, Gilman
Secretary-Treasurer	F. L. Biester, Glen Ellyn
Member	Olice Winter, Chicago
Member	S. E. Alkire, Griggsville
Member	E. D. Finley, Delavan

CHAPTER VII

CASES REVIEWED AND DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE BOARD OF CONTROL FROM 1926 TO 1946

This chapter presents typical cases brought before the Board of Control and gives the decisions rendered in such cases. It reveals the various types of problems and protests that the Board of Control has to cope with and shows the impartial and just manner in which the Board of Control and Board of Appeals deals with all cases.

All material for this chapter was taken from the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Control without any change in names or dates.

From the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control held at Champaign, Illinois on Thursday, November 19, 1925, the following case was taken:

The next case taken up was the complaint of Principal L. W. Havilhand of Onarga against the Thawville High School. The discussion developed the facts that Principal W. E. Harlan of the Thawville High School had entered into an agreement with boys from the Onarga High School to play a game of basketball and that the game was actually played; that the principal of the Onarga High School was not consulted about the game and not even notified of it; that there was no formal contract of any kind between the two schools; that there was no exchange of eligibility lists; that no officials had been nominated by the entertaining school as provided by the rules; that the game was played without the presence of any faculty representative of the Onarga High School and that the Thawville principal did not

demand the presentation of written permits by the Onarga players to show that their principal was cognizant of their actions. ¹

The Board of Control found Thawville had violated Sections 2, 8, and 11 of Article II of the By-Laws and caused the violation of Section 3 of Article II by the Onarga High School, had contributed to the violation of Section 12 of Article I by the Onarga boys, and had cast aside all ethics by involving a neighbor school in such a predicament. Thawville High School was suspended from membership in the Illinois High School Athletic Association for the remainder of the academic year.

The Illinois High School Athlete in the December 1932 issue published the synopsis of the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control held at Champaign November 17, 1932. This case regarding the playing of grade school students on high school interscholastic athletic teams was reported as follows:

Evidence was submitted which in the judgment of the Board proved conclusively that Everett Storment, a student in the Dix High School, had been used by the Dix High School in interscholastic contests in the school year of 1929-1930 while Storment was still a student in the grade school. It was voted by the Board that Everett Storment should be disqualified for any further interscholastic competition during the present school year (1932-1933) and that the authorities in charge of the Dix High School when the violation was perpetrated, particularly the principal at that time, should be severely censured for this apparent disregard of both the rules of the State Athletic Association and the ethics of interscholastic competition. ²

¹ Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, November 19, 1925.

² Illinois High School Athlete, December 1932, Page 49.

At the Board meeting held at Champaign on March 23, 1933 the following case was acted upon:

In the case of a formal protest filed by the principal of the Mechanicsburg High School against the Chatham High School for violation of Section 6 of Article I of the By-Laws, the evidence submitted proved beyond doubt that the principal of the Chatham High School had knowingly and willfully certified as eligible and used in interscholastic contests a boy who was not eligible under the section mentioned. In view of this evidence, the Board voted to suspend the Chatham High School from membership in the Illinois High School Athletic Association for an indefinite period.¹

A case concerning the ten-day limit for registration in school to be eligible for interscholastic athletics was presented by the Percy High School as recorded in the minutes of the Board of Control at a meeting held at Champaign November 23 and 24, 1933.

A boy in the Percy High School who had been out of school more than the ten-day limit provided in Section 8 of Article I of the By-Laws because of a controversy over the matter of payment of his tuition was ruled eligible by the Board because of the fact that his absence was due to a sort of legalistic squabble for which neither the boy nor his family were in any way responsible.²

The synopsis of the minutes of the meeting of the Board of Control held at Bloomington on February 2, 1934 was published in the March 1934 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete. The two outstanding cases voted on that meeting were:

The manager presented evidence indicating that the Orland Park High School had used James Gum in some athletic competition in violation of the semester limit. The

¹ Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, March 23, 1933.

² Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, November 23-24, 1933.

Orland Park High School is a four-semester school and James Gum was used in his fifth semester. The principal, J. F. Donisage, entered a pleas of ignorance of the rule.

It was unanimously voted by the Board that the principal should be severely censured for his indifference and inefficiency in permitting himself to be ignorant of the rule in question, and that all games in which James Gum was used while ineligible should be ordered forfeited to the opposing schools.¹

The case of an alleged illegal use of Milo Turner by the Galena High School was next considered by the Board. Superintendent C. S. Chappellear of Galena was present to represent the Galena High School.

The correspondence indicated clearly (indeed the facts were not questioned by Mr. Chappellear) that Milo Turner had transferred to the Galena High School from a Wisconsin high school at the beginning of the fall semester of 1933. His parents are both dead and the boy came to live with relatives in Galena. However, there was no legal guardian appointed and consequently no one was authorized to serve in the place of parents to the boy. In addition to this, he brought no record of accomplishment from the Wisconsin school for the preceding semester.

The correspondence indicated that the school had been warned by the manager as early as September 18, 1933 that the boy was ineligible and should not be used in any type of interscholastics. In spite of this, the coach proceeded to use him in two or more games attempting to justify the nullification of our rules by calling the games "practice games."

The Board considered that the violation was deliberate and flagrant and it was regularly moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the Galena High School be suspended from membership in the Illinois High School Athletic Association for an indefinite period, the suspension to be effective Monday, February 5, 1934. It was furthermore included in the motion that the postponement of the beginning of the suspension to February 5 was solely out of consideration for the Hanover High School which had a game scheduled with Galena for the evening of February 2 and for the general public who had purchased tickets for the game.²

¹ Illinois High School Athlete, March 1934 issue, Page 81.

² Illinois High School Athlete, March 1934 issue, Page 81.

The Board of Control at the March 1935 meeting had the following case to consider:

A protest by Crystal Lake High School against Tuley High School of Chicago was considered. The evidence indicated that Tuley High School had scheduled a game with Crystal Lake which was to have been played on February 8, 1935. The Tuley High School refused to fulfill their part of the contract and notified the Crystal Lake authorities on the morning of February 8 that their team would not make the trip. The reason which was given was that the roads were covered with ice and that such a trip would be dangerous. The Crystal Lake authorities contended that the trip could be made by car or if that were too dangerous that the train schedule between Chicago and Crystal Lake was such that the team could easily travel by train and return after the game. Later in the day Tuley authorities agreed to come by bus if Crystal Lake would increase the allowance which was stipulated as a guarantee in the contract. The Crystal Lake authorities refused to do this and contended that after the contract had been made any increased expense due to weather conditions constituted a chance which must be taken by the Tuley High School.

As a result of the broken contract the Crystal Lake High School claimed damages of \$30. \$10 of this amount was for actual expense for referees, advertising, and incidentals. The additional \$20 was for estimated profits on the game if it had been played.

It was voted that Tuley High School had been guilty of breaking the contract and that they should pay to the Crystal Lake High School \$10 to cover the actual expense which had arisen in connection with the contest for which the contract had been made.¹

On February 1, 1936 the Board of Control held a meeting in Chicago at the Manager's office at which several cases were voted upon, including an interesting one concerning the eligibility of players who accepted awards having a utilitarian value of more than one dollar. The case was as follows:

The Board considered at some length an alleged violation of Section 18 of Article I of the By-Laws by the

¹

Illinois High School Athlete, April 1935 issue, Page 105.

Lindblom High School of Chicago. Assistant principal Edgar H. Palmer, and the football coach, E. L. Moore, were present to represent the Lindblom High School. These gentlemen claimed that the awards granted to the members of the football team were not in violation of the local Chicago rules since it was assumed that awards could be presented by parents to their own children and it was claimed that in the case under consideration the awards were actually presented to the members of the football squad by the mothers' club of the Lindblom High School whose membership is limited to the mothers of boys who were actual members of the squad.

The Lindblom representatives assured the Board that there was no disposition to flout the rules of the State Athletic Association and that if there were any violations of the rules, it was completely inadvertent. Moreover, they agreed that if it were found in violation of the rules they pledged themselves to discontinue all such awards in the future.

It was unanimously voted that the presentation of the awards was undoubtedly an infraction of the rules of the State Athletic Association even though permitted by the local Chicago rules; that Principal Harry Keeler of the Lindblom High School be severely censured for his negligence or indifference in failing to familiarize himself with the requirements of the State Athletic Association rules; and that he be warned that any similar violations in the future would result in more severe penalties.¹

The minutes of the meeting of the Board of Control held in December 1936 contained a case concerning eligibility.

The first case considered by the Board was the formal protest of the New Burnside High School against the Pittsburgh High School for the alleged violation of Section 19 of Article I by the By-Laws. The complaining schools presented evidence that the coach, Wm. H. Riggs, of the Pittsburgh High School, had taken into his home a boy named Radford Belt, whose parents live in the Shawneetown High School District. According to Mr. Riggs' statement, he had originally had himself appointed legal guardian for Radford Belt and when he learned that this would not make him eligible, he had legally adopted him.

¹ Minutes of meeting of the Board of Control, November 19, 1935.

Both the principal and coach from Pittsburg High School had been informed from the Manager's office that Radford Belt would not be eligible for interscholastic athletics. Nevertheless, they proceeded to use him.

It was regularly moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that Radford Belt should be declared ineligible and all games in which he participated ordered forfeited to the opposing teams; and that the Pittsburg High School should be indefinitely suspended from membership in the Illinois High School Athletic Association. ¹

A brutal attack made on a student by another student was reported in the synopsis of the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control and published in the March 1937 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete. The report reads as follows:

The Manager reported a case of apparent brutal attack made by a boy named Havens of the Green Valley High School upon David Britton of the Hopedale High School at a game played in Green Valley on January 12, 1937. According to the evidence submitted by several men who were in attendance at the game and also by a physician who had treated David Britton for injuries received, the result of the attack was extremely serious.

It was voted that Havens be disqualified for participation in any further meets or tournaments conducted under the direct auspices of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. ²

According to the minutes of the Board of Control of November 1938 this one case in regard to players participating in a basketball clinic was presented as follows:

The Manager submitted a petition from the Dupo High School requesting permission for their team to attend and participate in a basketball clinic at Pennsylvania State College on December 3, 1938. The Manager recalled to the Board that the Streator High School had been criticised for permitting high school boys to participate in similar

¹ Minutes of meeting of the Board of Control, December 28, 1936.

² Illinois High School Athlete, March 1937 issue, Page 81.

clinics and that the teams in the vicinity of East St. Louis had been prohibited from participating at such clinics at Washington University in St. Louis. All of these rulings had been made by the Board in enforcement of Section 19, Article I in the By-Laws as printed in the 1938 handbook. It was the belief of the Board that it would be inconsistent to grant this petition to the Dupo High School in view of the rulings in these other cases.

It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that such a concession would be a violation of the principles set up for the enforcement of Section 19, Article I of the By-Laws and that the petition should be denied. ¹

The next case of this chapter is concerning a party who was not qualified to assist in coaching according to the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. The complaint filed read as follows:

A complaint filed by the responsible authorities of the Girard High School against the Virden High School was the subject of an extended hearing. The charge was a violation of Section 4 of Article II of the By-Laws which prescribed the qualifications of coaches. It was specifically charged that Paul Tangora of Springfield had aided on several occasions in coaching the Virden football team in the fall of 1938 and that said Paul Tangora was not qualified as a coach under the provisions of the rule mentioned.

After hearing all evidence submitted by a considerable number of witnesses it was voted by the Board that the Virden High School had both in letter and in spirit violated the section in question in permitting Paul Tangora to render assistance in coaching football on three or more occasions; that the responsible authorities of the Virden High School should be severely censured for accepting this aid in violation of the rule; that the Virden High School be placed on probation subject to immediate suspension upon the submission of conclusive evidence of any further violation of any of the Illinois High School Athletic Association rules; and that they as well as the citizens of the two communities are under a definite obligation to find some means of raising the standards of competition and sportsmanship between the two communities. ²

¹ Minutes of the Board of Control, November 3, 1938.

² Synopsis of the Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, Illinois High School Athlete, March 1939 issue, Pages 81-82.

The following case was concerning fourth year participation in basketball in a three-year school:

The Board heard a protest filed by Principal Grismer of Martinton against the Bonfield High School for the use of a boy who it was claimed was in his fourth year of participation in basketball in a three-year school. The complaint was based upon the fact that the boy was certified as in his third season last year and is still being certified as in his third season of competition.

The evidence submitted convinced the Board that last year's certificate was in error rather than this year's and that the boy is in reality in the third year season of competition this year. It was voted by the Board that the protest would not be sustained. ¹

From the minutes of the meeting in November 1931 the Board of Control again had to warn a member school that the members of athletic teams became ineligible if they accepted awards of any kind. The case read as follows:

It was reported that the National officials of the American Legion have recently presented gold watches to the members of the Berwyn American Legion baseball team and that several of the players are members of athletic squads at the J. Sterling Morton High School of Cicero. These awards were apparently given for participation in the National American Legion Baseball Tournament. Without formal motion the Executive Secretary was instructed to write Principal MacLean of the J. Sterling Morton High School to inform him that any boys who accepted these illegal awards should be held ineligible for further interscholastic competition in athletics. ²

The Board of Control ruled the protest not be sustained in the case filed against Media High School as follows:

The next order of business was the consideration of a protest filed by the Industry High School against Media High

¹ Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, December 1939.

² Illinois High School Athlete, December issue 1941

School for breach of contract for a football game which was to have been played at Media on October 8, 1942.

Principal Underwood of Industry failed to put in an appearance but Principal Test of Media was in attendance. Principal Test stated that due to their inability to secure a coach, the Board of Education decided to discontinue football at Media. All schools with which games had been scheduled were notified of their Board's action during the month of August and were requested to release the Media High School from contracts. Principal Test was then excused and in the executive session which followed it was moved, seconded, and regularly carried that the protest not be sustained. ¹

In the November 1943 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete a synopsis of the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control held in September, the following was printed:

The Secretary reported that several schools had written the state office concerning the eligibility of pupils who had been in military service but who had been honorably discharged and had returned to school. Some of these pupils had dropped out of school during a semester after having participated in one or more games of a given sport. Others had dropped out of school several days or weeks before entering military service. Some were ineligible at the time of their induction because of the violation of some definite provision of our rules. In each case, however, the pupil was eager to participate in interscholastic athletics. After a careful consideration of these problems it was voted by the Board that any pupil who had been in military service and who later returns to school shall become eligible immediately provided:

1. He has not reached his twentieth birthday.
2. He has not participated four seasons in the sport in which he desires to compete. Participation in more than one-half of the regularly scheduled games in any sport for any year shall count as a "season" of participation.
3. He was in attendance and was eligible in every respect at the time he entered military service. ²

¹ Minutes of a meeting of the Board of Control, November 5, 1942.

² Illinois Interscholastic, November 1943 issue, Page 42.

In the April 1944 meeting of the Board of Control the following case was presented:

Near the close of the 1943-1944 basketball season it was reported to the state office that the Owaneco High School had permitted a number of grade school pupils to play on the high school basketball team. Upon investigation, Superintendent Holloway of Owaneco admitted the report to be true but claimed he did not know that participation of grade school pupils was prohibited under the rules of the Association. Following a thorough discussion of this violation, it was voted by the Board that Superintendent Holloway be severely censured for violating Section 13 of Article I, Division B of the By-Laws; that the Owaneco High School be required to forfeit to opponents all games in which pupils below the ninth grade participated; that Superintendent Holloway be required to file with the Executive Secretary a list of all pupils who participated during the past year on the Owaneco High School team and that each of these grade school pupils who played on the Owaneco team be required to count such participation as a season of possible eligibility.¹

In 1945 the eligibility of boys who were deferred from military service to work on farms was discussed at the October meeting of the Board of Control. This paragraph was published in the synopsis of the meeting as follows:

It was voted by the Board that boys who were deferred from military service because of farm work but who returned to school within ten days after modification of the Selective Service Act, which became effective on September 20, 1945, should be declared eligible upon their re-entry into school under the rules governing boys who return from military service as fixed by the Board at its September meeting.²

The following case was reported in the synopsis of the Board of Director's meeting of January 1946 and published in the March 1946 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete:

On January 9, 1946 the Panama High School was suspended

¹ Illinois Interscholastic, April 1944 issue, Page 111.

² Illinois Interscholastic, November 1945 issue, Page 29.

from membership in the Association. The following facts were established before the penalty of suspension was imposed upon the school.

1. Billy Kosek, a student at the Panama High School, was ineligible during the first semester of 1945-1946 school year because he failed to complete fifteen hours of work required under By-Law B-I-6 for the previous semester. He was also ineligible because he did not enter school until after the beginning of the eleventh school day of the semester.
2. Superintendent DeLay of Panama in his annual report to the Superintendent of Public Instruction stated that the first semester at the Panama High School would end on January 8, 1946, but no report of the change was made to the Illinois High School Athletic Association.
3. The Panama High School was entered in the MBM basketball tournament at Sorento and was scheduled to play its first game on the evening of January 8, 1946.
4. Principal Delmar W. Beckemeyer of the Alhambra High School, whose team was also entered in the tournament, alleged that Superintendent DeLay had moved the beginning date of the second semester from January 17 to January 8 in order to make Billy Kosek eligible for the tournament.
5. On the afternoon of January 8 the Executive Secretary telephoned Superintendent DeLay notifying him that the changing of the date for the beginning of the second semester without approval of the Board of Directors of the Illinois High School Association constituted a violation of the rules of the State Association. He also strongly advised Superintendent DeLay not to permit Kosek to play in the tournament. Superintendent DeLay claimed that the changing of the date of the semester had no connection with Kosek's playing, also that he had secured approval of the change in date from the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and that he intended to play Kosek in the game.
6. Kosek was permitted to play in the game on January 8 and President Smith suspended the school on January 9.¹

The Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association has strived to consider and to discuss fairly

¹ Illinois Interscholastic, March 1946 issue, Page 76.

all the problems and protests presented by the member schools. This organization is devoted to the welfare and interests of the member schools and of the students attending these schools. It has been an organization concerned with the proper control of athletic activities and has succeeded in keeping these activities in the hands of competent school men. It has sponsored strict regulations of contests and has demanded that the member schools co-operate in every way in keeping with the rules and regulations set for in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. It has evaluated trends in the various divisions of athletics and has had the courage to adopt progressive policies despite opposition in many cases.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association is a school organization striving for the betterment of the schools by fairly judging their problems and protests and insisting that they live up to the ethics and philosophy of the organization and adhere strictly by the rules.

The first change that was brought about was the addition of Section 17 to Article I of the By-Laws concerning the eligibility of players. Although there was no reported case in the minutes of the Board of Control for the year 1931, it seems evident that there was a need for this amendment, for several principals had written to the organization's Executive Secretary requesting that a rule be made.

CHAPTER VIII

RULES THAT HAVE BEEN EVOLVED BY THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION AS A RESULT OF DECISIONS HANDED DOWN IN DISPUTED CASES

The primary function of the Illinois High School Athletic Association is to supervise and control all interscholastic activities in which its member schools may engage. In order to carry out this objective, a Board of Control consisting of six members are elected for a period of three years from the six administrative divisions of the state. It is the duty of this Board of Control to act as an administrative board in the interpretation of the rules in the making of final decisions on all questions arising from the directing of interscholastic activities. In carrying out these generally accepted objectives the Board of Control has handed down decisions in disputed cases. From these decisions new rules and amendments to old rules have been evolved.

The first change that was brought about was the addition of Section 17 to Article I of the By-Laws concerning the eligibility of players. Although there was no reported case in the minutes of the Board of Control for the year 1921, it seems evident that there was a need for this amendment, for several principals had written to the organization's Executive Secretary requesting that a rule be made.

The rule states:

He shall not be allowed on the field of play in the athletic uniform of his school if he is not eligible.¹

A decision concerning the eligibility of players who accept rewards was made in 1924, and Article I of the By-Laws was amended by the addition of Section 18. The case concerned LaFayette Township High School and is recorded as follows:

Principal F. W. Dunlap of LaFayette, Illinois with Mr. Frank F. Quinn and Mr. Bert Sweat, President and Secretary respectively of the LaFayette Township Board of Education, appeared before the Board of Control to petition for the reinstatement of the LaFayette Township High School in the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

The evidence revealed that the fourteen sweaters presented to the members of the football team of the LaFayette Township High School, for the presentation of which the school had been suspended at the Board of Control meeting held in Bloomington, Illinois in February, had all been collected by the school and forwarded to the Manager at DeKalb, Illinois and were at present date of this meeting in the Manager's possession. The discussion revealed an apparent sincere desire on the part of both principal and the members of the Board of Education to adhere strictly to all of the rules of our Association. It also appeared that the violation for which the school was suspended was committed unwittingly and was not a willful disregard of our rules. It was moved and seconded that the fourteen sweaters in question be forfeited to the Illinois High School Athletic Association and that the LaFayette Township High School be thereupon immediately reinstated in good standing in the Illinois High School Athletic Association. This motion was unanimously carried.

Upon being informed of the decision of the Board of Control, the gentlemen representing the LaFayette school assured the Board of Control of their entire willingness to accept this decision as final and surrender all claim upon the sweaters. It was moved and seconded that the Manager be

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1922, Page 9.

instructed to sell the sweaters and turn the proceeds into the treasury of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. This motion was unanimously carried.¹

From this decision Section 18 was added to Article I of the By-Laws. This Section provides for:

He must never have accepted any reward of any kind having a utilitarian value of more than one dollar either as a direct or indirect compensation for athletic knowledge or skill or in consequence of being on an athletic team.²

During 1926 there were frequent attempts by the members of the Association to waive accepted rules. One such case involved St. Joseph, Homer, Oakwood, and Rossville High Schools who agreed to permit the Mahomet High School to play ineligible men in interscholastic games. For this infringement Mahomet High School was suspended from the Illinois High School Athletic Association for an indefinite period. The other schools involved in this matter were severely censored for their serious lapse in loyalty to the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

It was during this same period that some of the Chicago High Schools asked for admittance to the Illinois High School Athletic Association. However, these schools sought admittance by requesting that the rules of the Illinois High School Athletic Association be waived and Chicago schools be allowed to set up their own code of rules. It was the consensus of the members that no compromise or bargain should or could be agreed to,

¹ Minutes of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, Chicago, Illinois, April 21, 1923.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1926, Page 10.

to secure the membership of the Chicago schools in the Illinois High School Athletic Association. From these two cases evolved Section 12 of Article II of the By-Laws:

Members of this Association in all athletic contests whether with members of the Association or not, must comply with the athletic rules of the Association. These rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise. ¹

There appears in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Control in the years 1926 to 1928 requests from various schools to fix the dates of the basketball tournaments. No action was taken until 1928 when Section 13 of Article II of the By-Laws was added:

The district basketball tournament shall be held on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday after the 4th of March. ²

There was no provision for the selection of qualified officials until 1935. Correspondence which had been placed in the agenda frequently confirmed the need for a list of registered officials for athletic contests. Because of numerous requests for such legislation, Article II of the By-Laws was amended by adding Section 14. It read as follows:

In all football and basketball games in which member schools are responsible for selecting officials, only officials registered with the Illinois High School Athletic

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1926, Page 13.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1928, Page 13.

Association may be employed. This requirement, however, shall not apply to officials who work without compensation.¹

The Board of Control up to 1935 had many cases involving eligibility of players. Age, scholastic requirements, number of semesters enrolled in school, and amateur standing had all been dealt with in the original By-Laws. Some new elements of eligibility were now arising as shown in the case concerning the eligibility of transferred pupils from Rochester High School.

For a number of years the Rochester High School has operated as a recognized three-year school. Last spring the community voted to maintain a four-year high school. However, due to some technical discrepancies in the proposition that was voted upon, the legal action has been taken which prohibited Rochester from organizing the four-year community high school. In consequence of this, the school according to official information as set up from the state department of public instruction is still operating as a three-year recognized high school. Several boys from the Rochester district have transferred to the Ball Township Community High School at Glenarm. The Glenarm authorities got the idea some way or another that even the three-year recognition had been withdrawn from Rochester and that consequently the boys could transfer to another school without forfeiting their eligibility. In view of the official information that has reached the Manager's office, the Manager has ruled that boys transferring from the Rochester High School without any corresponding move on the part of their parents will have to be considered transferred students and ineligible for one year unless they have completed enough work at the Rochester High School to be ranked as four-year students.

In the case of the boys who transferred from the Rochester High School without having completed the course there and without any corresponding move on the part of their parents, it was moved, seconded, and unanimously carried that the Manager's opinion be sustained to the effect that

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook,
1935, Page 18.

they are ineligible for one full year in any member school to which they may transfer. ¹

From this case and others of similar nature the Board of Control enacted Section 19 of Article I of the By-Laws. It read as follows:

The use of undue influence by any person connected or not connected with the school to secure or retain the attendance of a student whose parents do not reside in the district where the student attends school or to secure or retain the residence of the parents of a student in the district shall cause the student to be ineligible for a period of not less than one year and pending further action of the Board of Control.

In the interpretation of this rule the Board of Control shall, unless vital and impressive reasons to the contrary be submitted, accept as prima facie evidence of undue influence: The award of free tuition, free textbooks, allowance for transportation, priority in assignment of jobs or other privileges or considerations not accorded to other students similarly conditioned, whether athletes or nonathletes. ²

On December 29, 1938 the Board of Control heard a protest of the Mt. Olive High School against the Hillsboro High School.

The case was based on the claim that A. Rack and J. Dagon used by the Hillsboro High School in a game at Mt. Olive on November 11, 1938 were ineligible under the amateur rule, the alleged offense being that on September 18, 1938 those two boys played on a baseball team with Andrew Kreevich who was paid \$1.00 for his services. Affidavits by Andrew Kreevich and other witnesses to the transaction were submitted tending to prove the contention that such payment was made. Principal George Girhead of Hillsboro presented the Manager of the independent baseball team in question, who gave his evidence. The Manager testified most positively that at no time had he ever paid any money whatever to Andrew Kreevich for playing on this team. He

¹ Minutes of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, Champaign, Illinois, November 22, 1935.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1936, Page 18.

had paid \$3.00 to Edward Kues for transporting several players from Mt. Olive to Schram City and return for two games. A total distance of approximately 100 miles, and upon special solicitation from Edward Kues on the day of the game in question, he had given said Rues \$1.00 in cash to buy some beer for his party of four or five persons.

It was voted by the Board of Control that the Manager write to Principal George Girhead of Hillsboro expressing the Board's criticism for his failure to adhere literally to the exact terms of Section 12, Article I of the By-Laws.¹

At this same meeting of the Board of Control the Manager submitted a petition from the Dupo High School requesting permission for their team to attend and participate in a basketball clinic at Pennsylvania State College. It was recalled that other high schools had been criticised for permitting high school boys to participate in similar clinics. It was the belief of the Board of Control that it would be inconsistent with the principles of the Association to grant this petition. From this case and like ones that had come to the attention of the Board of Control, Section 20 of Article I of the By-Laws was submitted concerning the eligibility of players:

He shall be ineligible for a period of one year immediately after having attended a regular coaching school in this or any other state.²

The Board of Control has done everything in its power to protect the interests of the boys and girls enrolled in Illinois high schools. In the administration of high school athletics

¹ Minutes of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association, Champaign, Illinois, November 4, 1938.

² Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1939, Page 17.

the Illinois High School Athletic Association felt that it had well established the eligibility of players. However, in the summer of 1944 the case of Albert Plain, a Springfield high school boy, created state-wide attention. This case was as follows:

Principal Lyman K. Davis of the Springfield High School appeared before the Board to speak in behalf of Albert Plain, a Springfield High School boy, who was reported to have participated in an "all-star" baseball game sponsored by the Chicago Daily News. Principal Davis explained to the Board that neither he nor Mr. Peterman, Springfield High School coach, knew that Plain had participated in the game in question until several days after the game was over. He pointed out that Plain had been ill advised by Mr. Fitzpatrick, editor of the Citizens Tribune and local promoter of the game, and that Plain was not aware that he was violating a state association rule by playing in the game. Principal Davis then pointed out that in his opinion Plain had not violated the provisions of By-Law B-II-5 since, at the time of his participation in the game, Plain was not "enrolled" in any school at all. This opinion was based on the Board's interpretation of the term "enrollment" as published in the questions and answers in the 1944 Illinois High School Association Handbook under By-Law B-I-7. Principal Davis was then excused and in the executive session which followed all the evidence in the case was given careful consideration. It was the feeling of the Board that it was the intent of By-Law B-I-15 to prohibit the exploitation of high school boys by sports promoters during the summer months as well as during the regular school year. With this thought in mind the following interpretations applying to By-Law B-II-15 were adopted by the Board.

By-Law B-II-15 shall be interpreted as prohibiting high school players from playing on all star basketball or football teams regardless of how such teams may be chosen or what section of the country they may presume to represent. It shall, however, not be interpreted as prohibiting a high school player from playing on a so called "all-star" baseball team during the summer vacation months provided such team is composed of players all of whom reside in the same local area.¹

¹ Minutes of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Association, Chicago, Illinois, August 1944.

In order to prevent a similar misinterpretation,

By-Law 15 of Article II was changed from:

If a student enrolled in any member school competes upon any so called "all-star" team or upon any team made up wholly or in part of outstanding players from two or more high schools, no matter how chosen nor what group or territory such team may presume to represent, he shall become ineligible for any further interscholastic competition for a period of one year. No athletic teams from any member school may compete with any such "all-star" team. ¹

to:

No athletic team from any member school may compete against an "all-star" team. ²

The Board felt that another section was now necessary to make the intention of the Association clear to the member schools. In the winter of 1945, Section 22 was added to Article I of the By-Laws which should clear up any doubt as to eligibility:

He shall not, during his high school career have competed upon any "all-star" football or basketball team or upon any football or basketball team made up wholly or in part of outstanding players from two or more high schools, no matter how chosen nor what group or territory such team may presume to represent; and he shall not have competed upon any such baseball team during any school year. The term "school year" as it applies to this section shall be defined as that period of time between the opening of school in the fall and the final closing day in the spring. ³

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- ¹ Illinois High School Association Handbook, 1944, Page 22.
 - ² Illinois High School Association Handbook, 1945, Page 22.
 - ³ Illinois High School Association Handbook, 1945, Page 19.

From the decisions handed down in all disputed cases it is evident that the Board of Control wants to give a constructive athletic program to all of the high school students of Illinois. The following amendments have been evolved:

Section 17 to Article I of the By-Laws. He shall not be allowed on the field of play in the athletic uniform of his school if he is not eligible.

Section 18 to Article I of the By-Laws. He must never have accepted any reward of any kind having a utilitarian value of more than one dollar either as a direct or indirect compensation for athletic knowledge or skill or in consequence of being on an athletic team.

Section 12 of Article II of the By-Laws. Members of this Association in all athletic contests whether with members of the Association or not must comply with the athletic rules of this Association. These rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise.

Section 13 to Article II of the By-Laws. The district basketball tournaments shall be held on the first Thursday, Friday, and Saturday after the 4th of March.

Section 14 of Article II of the By-Laws. In all football and basketball games in which member schools are responsible for selecting officials only registered officials in the Illinois High School Athletic Association may be employed. This requirement, however, shall not apply to officials who work without compensation.

Section 19 of Article I of the By-Laws. The use of undue influence by any person connected or not connected with the school to secure or retain the attendance of a student whose parents do not reside in the district where the student attends school, or to secure or retain the residence of the parents of a student in the district shall cause the student to be ineligible for a period of not less than one year and pending further action of the Board of Control.

In the interpretation of this rule the Board of Control shall unless vital and impressive reasons to the contrary be submitted accept as prima facie evidence of undue influence; the award of free tuition, free textbooks,

allowance for transportation, priority in assignment of jobs or other privileges or considerations not accorded to other students similarly conditioned whether athletes or nonathletes.

Section 20 of Article I of the By-Laws. He shall be ineligible for a period of one year immediately after having attended a regular coaching school in this or any other state.

Section 15 of Article II of the By-Laws. No athletic team from any member school may compete against an "all-star" team.

Section 22 of Article I of the By-Laws. He shall not, during his high school career, have competed upon any "all-star" football or basketball team or upon any football team or basketball team made up wholly or in part of outstanding players from two or more high schools, no matter how chosen nor what group or territory such team may presume to represent; and he shall not have competed upon any such baseball team during any school year. The term "school year" as it applies to this section shall be defined as that period of time between the opening of school in the fall and the final closing in the spring.

In 1915 the point system was revised and was put into trial in several schools. In 1920 the plans were expanded and eighteen charter members formed the first Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association.

The organization was in the hands of the girls themselves but under the guidance of their physical education directors. This plan was tried for one year only, after which time the administration and organization of the League was placed in the hands of the physical education directors for girls with the advisory council of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

CHAPTER IX

SHORT HISTORY OF THE ILLINOIS LEAGUE OF HIGH SCHOOL GIRLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Plans for the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association were first discussed at the High School Conference held in the fall of 1918 at Urbana, Illinois. The principals in the state had so many problems relative to the girls' athletic activities in their schools that they had requested aid from the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

At the first meeting the committee hoped to outline a satisfactory health program to more or less take the place of competitive sports, in order not to subject the girls to the dangers of poorly supervised interscholastic contests.

In 1919 the point system was revised and adopted for trial in several schools. In 1920 the plans were completed and eighteen charter members formed the first Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association.

The organization was in the hands of the girls themselves but under the guidance of their physical education directors. This plan was tried for one year only, after which time the administration and organization of the League was placed in the hands of the physical education directors for girls with the advisory council of the Board of Control of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

During the school year 1926-1927 the Illinois High School Athletic Association voted to help finance the activities of the Girls' League. On February 1, 1927 a full-time manager was appointed. Miss Pauline Knapp, at that time teacher of physical education at Oak Park Township High School, was chosen for this work.

Adaptable to large and small schools, the point system used by the Illinois League of High School Girls' Association is a very flexible system. For determining points for any given activity, schools are grouped according to facilities they have for promoting a healthy athletic program. The following paragraph in the 1931 handbook of the Illinois High School Athletic Association explains how the schools are grouped:

There are four groups. The schools in Group IV are granted a proportionately greater number of points for a given time spent in an activity than are schools in Group III, II, or I. This makes it possible for girls, handicapped by living in a district not yet able to provide as complete equipment as that found in larger systems, to secure on equal terms awards provided for under this plan. The attainment is difficult enough to make it an honor to be the possessor of one. ¹

The local organization usually offers two awards for a required number of points while two higher state awards are attainable in every four-year school. Scholarship and sportsmanship, good posture habits, and observance of hygienic rules are among the requisites for acquiring awards. Thus they symbolize not only physical skill but a clear notion of healthy living.

¹
The Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1931, Page 44.

The activities of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association are given in the Illinois High School Athletic Association handbook for 1938 as follows:

Organized, meaning activities coached and supervised directly by a faculty member according to the girls' rules in all events; unorganized, meaning activities such as walking or coasting engaged in out of school time under no direct supervision; efficiency tests, in which a girl may prove complete mastery of the isolated technique involved in a game; and the health program which calls for a physical examination yearly and the formation of good health and posture habits.¹

In 1929 Miss Ellen Mosbek was appointed manager of the Girls' League after the resignation of Miss Pauline Knapp. Miss Mosbek had been co-worker with Miss Knapp in the development of the Girls' League activities and had been a physical education director for a number of years. Her wide experience enables her to have a fine understanding of the needs of the large as well as the smaller schools.

In 1931, after a successful two years' work, Miss Mosbek resigned and Miss Vera Kraft was appointed and remained manager until 1936. During that time the membership had grown from 183 to 300, the point system and type of organization had been perfected, and additional leaders throughout the state had been enlisted in various phases of the work.

Under the guidance of Miss Kraft, the Girls' League added to the program a telegraphic archery tournament and provided definite plans for competition in golf and tennis.

¹ Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1938, Page 63.

Miss Geraldine Rennert, a physical education teacher in the Forest Park Public Schools, was chosen to succeed Mrs. Vera Kraft Noble in 1938. She came well qualified to do this work and certainly has proven her interest in the Girls' League activities. She is at present the Manager of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association.

In March 1944 Miss Rennert approached the Illinois High School Association with the idea of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association becoming affiliated with them. After certain changes were made in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Girls' League, it was voted to include that organization as a part of the Illinois High School Association.

The program of the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association in the last few years has far surpassed the hopes of the ones who first laid the plans in 1918 and 1920. The program has included Play Days, fall and spring, at which the members of the Girls' League have a chance to play with, not against, each other in well supervised athletic competition; a telegraphic basket shooting tournament at the close of the basketball season wherein a school strives for supremacy in the art of shooting baskets from varying points on the floor; summer camps with leadership training for high school girls and the point system which is in force throughout the school year.

In 1940 the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association was twenty years old and had 360 high schools

listed in its membership list. In 1940 more than five thousand girls took part in the play days sponsored by the League.

Three camps for the League are sponsored in June. The camp programs are organized to give the girls who attend some leadership training which will enable them to be of assistance in the League program in their own respective schools. The camp attendance becomes larger each year. In June 1942, 272 girls from 82 different schools in the state attended these camps.

A telegraphic basketball shooting tournament held in March each year is an outstanding event in the League program. In 1942, 1812 girls from 116 schools took part.

A League library which contains books on health, physical education and recreation is maintained for the members of the League. Various mimeographed bulletins on subjects of interest to the members and to the advisers are sent out by the state office at no cost.

The executive committee is made up of five women who sponsor the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association in their own schools, the executive secretary of the Illinois High School Association and the Girls' League Manager. A meeting for representatives is held once a year in Champaign, Illinois at the time of the High School Conference.

Except for the Manager's salary, the Girls' League is selfsupporting. Expenses in connection with maintaining the League office are taken care of by the yearly dues which the

member schools pay. The Girls' League is a non-profit organization, existing only to render service and assistance to the members and to promote good practices and standards in health, physical education and recreation for the girls of the high schools of Illinois.

The Girls' League office gives assistance in organizing local associations, prepares the play day events and schedules, sends out the material and information concerning various activities of the Girls' League, checks all record sheets and arranges for and sends out the awards, and arranges for the leadership of camps and for the camp sites.

The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association has been so well organized that it has in the past and is now providing a satisfying educational experience for all girls who are members of the Girls' League. The value of such a program far exceeds the effort put forth in building up and in maintaining such a program. The girls of the high schools of today are most fortunate indeed to have physical education directors planning such interesting programs, and working to fulfill their various needs in physical education and athletic competition, and to have interested administrators offering such worthwhile opportunities for these experiences in a girls' athletic program.

CHAPTER X

GROWTH OF THE ILLINOIS HIGH SCHOOL BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS AND LIST OF CHAMPIONS

Dr. James Naismith at Springfield College, Massachusetts in 1892 prepared a list of original rules for an indoor activity for use in gymnasiums in the winter months. This game was original with Dr. Naismith as he felt the need for such an activity in his indoor work in physical education. The very popular game of basketball developed from this very game. Little did Dr. Naismith realize at the time that he was the originator of a game that would develop and grow until it would become the most popular indoor game in the United States, as athletic surveys show that more people attend basketball games than any other sport in the world.

Little did Lewis Omer, Director of Oak Park, Illinois Y. M. C. A. in 1908 realize that he was starting an event which would in time become the most popular highlight in the basketball circles in Illinois, when in 1908 he invited thirteen teams to participate in the first state championship basketball tournament at Oak Park, Illinois.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association has sponsored the state tournaments in basketball since 1909. The

entire tournament in the early years was held at one center and any team representing a school that was a member of the Illinois High School Athletic Association could participate in this event.

The basketball tournament proved a popular event so that interest increased and attendance grew until it was necessary to divide the state into districts and permit only the district winners to advance to the state final tournament. The enthusiasm and zeal continued to grow until in 1921 there were twenty-three teams participating in the state finals as compared with the thirteen teams who played in the first state final basketball tournament in 1908.

The basketball interest was gathering momentum and in 1922 the sectional tournament was introduced. At first there were four, later eight, and since 1934 there has been sixteen of these sectional tournaments. In 1922 there were 429 teams in the state championship competition, which was the first tournament under the management of the Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. In 1936 a four-series system was inaugurated for the first time. These were district, regional, sectional, and state final. This has been the state final basketball set-up each year with the exception of 1941, when for one year only the quarter finals were played before the state final. This system proved unpopular with the principals and coaches and so was discarded the following year.

With progress there are always changes to be made in order to keep in date with the trends. This was true of the

basketball tournaments and each year many suggestions were made by the coaches and by the principals. These suggestions were voted on, some tried out, and some entirely disregarded by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

The various accounts of the Illinois state basketball tournaments given in the Illinois High School Athlete, in the Illinois Interscholastic, and in the Illinois High School Athletic Association handbooks noted interesting changes and details. In the following paragraphs are a few of these details and various changes that were made, which may have had some bearing on the basketball tournament set up as it stands today under the sanction of the Illinois High School Association.

In 1930 the attendance report as found in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook was as follows:

The state series of tournaments was the best ever attended of any that has ever been held. The state finals attracted several thousand more than had attended in any previous year. ¹

The report of the tournaments for basketball for the year 1932 was written in the Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook as follows:

The 1932 state series of tournaments was conducted on a plan similar to that which had been followed during the last several years. Attendance at these tournaments was considerably lower than that of previous years. This was especially true of the state finals where the attendance was about 60 per cent of that of the preceding years. The

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1931, Page 4.

number of entries was larger than any before. Eight hundred and eleven schools entered and more than 8000 boys participated. ¹

In 1933 the pairing for all district tournaments was made on the basis of ratings which were sent in by each school in a given district. These ratings were all averaged and the average determined the place of any school in its schedule. The schedules were determined beforehand and were made in such a way that teams rating strong and weak should be divided as nearly equally as possible by the two brackets. The pairings in the first round were arranged so that teams of more or less equal strength would play each other. The boys were divided as nearly equally as possible between strong and weak teams. The officials felt that this method of rating would be as fair for any team as would be the method of drawing.

The pairings for the sectional and state final tournaments were made by pure chance. The district centers were arranged in alphabetical order and a set of numbers was drawn from a box. The alphabetical lists of schools were fitted to the set of numbers. The same set was used for all sectional tournament centers.

In the minutes of the Board meeting held at Bloomington, Illinois on February 3, 1933 it was interesting to read the salaries of the officials for the basketball tournaments. The

¹
Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1932, Page 4.

officials' fees for the 1933 basketball tournaments were \$4.00 per game for the district tournament and \$50 for the sectional and state tournaments. It was voted also that Eddie Jacquin of Champaign should be employed to broadcast the games in the state final tournament for a fee of \$40 for the tournament.

In the November 1933 issue the following regarding the 1934 tournaments for basketball was reported:

At the last meeting of the State Board of Control it was unanimously voted to reorganize the state series of tournaments in such a way that sixteen teams would be sent to the state finals.

District tournaments will be organized as in the past. The teams will be seeded by the same method as that which has been used during the last two years. However, instead of sending only the district winner to sectional tournaments, both finalists will be sent. The winner of the final game will be sent to one sectional center and the loser to a different center. The teams will be so distributed that the number of winners and losers in any one sectional will be approximately equal. With this method there will be sixteen sectional tournaments and eight teams in each sectional. The sectional winners will play in the state finals. ¹

It was unanimously voted by the Board that in all the 1934 basketball tournaments the official basketball rules as adopted by the National Basketball Committee would be the official rules, with the exception of the rule that specified the length of basketball court. It was also voted that in all overtime games two overtime periods be played, if necessary, but that if the score was still tied at the end of two such overtime

¹
The Illinois High School Athlete, November 1933 issue, Page 41.

periods, then the teams shall play until one team makes two points and the team first scoring two points in the third overtime period shall be declared the winner.

In 1935 the same plan for scheduling was used that had been used the year before. A team trophy was awarded each winner of a district tournament and to each winner and each runner-up in a sectional tournament and to the three teams who won first, second, or third place in the state finals. The financial terms relative to team expenses were the same as in the past years except that an attempt was made to establish a definite plan so there would be no quibbling over meals and lodging expenses for the teams.

In 1935 there were 863 entries, the largest number of teams to ever participate in a series of state final basketball tournaments in the state. At the state finals, all attendance records were broken, total attendance for all sessions being 41,500. The gross receipts at the state finals for this year was approximately \$17,000. The plan for the distribution of bonus funds was followed on the same plan as was installed last year, namely:

In each district and sectional tournament, half of the bonus fund was distributed to the schools in that tournament, each school receiving an equal share. The other half was placed in a statewide distributive fund. To this fund was added all money from the state finals in excess of the amount required to meet the Association budget for next year. This fund was then distributed to all schools participating in the districts on the basis of number of

games played. The entire amount available for distribution to the various participating schools was approximately \$23,000. The bonus for each school ranged from \$8 to about \$130.¹

In the rules published for the 1936 basketball tournament there was a slight change as to scheduling. The change was reported in the December 1935 issue of the Illinois High School Athlete as follows:

In each correlated district and regional tournament there shall be assigned either thirteen or fourteen teams. In either case the lowest rated eight teams shall constitute the district tournament. In each case in which fourteen teams are assigned to the correlated district and regional tournaments, the teams winning first and second places in the district shall proceed from the districts to the regional. In each correlated district and regional having thirteen teams, the winners of first, second, and third places shall proceed from the district to the regional.

The sectional tournaments shall be made up as in past years from winners and runner-up in the regional tournaments. As far as possible without involving teams in exorbitant travel and absence from school an effort shall be made to put winners and four runners-up in each sectional tournament but such arrangement is not guaranteed.²

The Manager was instructed to investigate the possibility of having the games of the 1936 state final basketball tournament broadcast by a higher powered station than that of the University of Illinois. This was in turn accomplished and afforded those who could not attend the games an opportunity of keeping up with the scoring of their own particular team.

It was voted in 1935 that the entry fee be abolished for the basketball tournaments, but the entry of any school

¹

Illinois High School Athlete, April 1935 issue, Page 109.

²

Illinois High School Athlete, December 1935 issue,

would be made in the form of a contract binding that school to enter its team upon the terms fixed and published by the Board of Control without privileges of withdrawing except for reasons satisfactory to the Board of Control. In 1938 a ruling was made for the 1939 tournaments that all member schools were being placed in a tournament group and that it would not be necessary for any school to send in an entry card such as has been used in the past years. It was made known that all schools desiring to withdraw from the tournaments should send notification of this desire before the schedules were made.

From 1935 until 1941 the same or practically the same tournament system was used for the basketball tournaments. The number of entries in 1939 was 883 schools. The attendance at the state final tournament was approximately 48,000. In 1940 the four-foot end line which is required by rule was used in the tournaments except in places where there was not ample room to allow for this space. The molded type of basketball was used in this tournament for the first time.

The 1941 basketball tournaments differed slightly from the way they had been scheduled in the past five years. This year under the plan adopted by the Board of Control the state tournament consisted of sixty districts, sixty regionals, fifteen sectionals, four quarter finals, and the championship finals at the University of Illinois. The teams were assigned to the various district and regional centers on the basis of enrollment. The winners and runners-up in the district advanced

to the regionals and the winners and runner-up in the regional tournaments advanced to the sectional tournament. The winners of fifteen sectionals and a runner-up from the Rockford sectional advanced to the quarter finals. Winners from the four quarter finals advanced to the final or championship round at Champaign.

After a trial period of one year the Illinois High School Association principals voted 316 to 296 to discontinue the four-team final in basketball tournaments. The sixteen team final meets were more generally approved by the coaches, principals, and fans of the state.

The state tournaments then went back to the tournament plan that they had used for the past five years prior to 1941. In 1943 there were 878 teams entered in the state tournaments. This is slightly lower in number than had been in years before but due to the difficulty of transportation and to the fact that some schools have had to do without the services of their coaches, the decline in the number of entries was very small. This year, in addition to the 847 public schools, twenty-two parochial schools, five military schools, and the Mooseheart High School were entered. The Chicago city schools again participated in the tournaments and the city champion represented the Chicago schools in the final state meet at Champaign.

State tournament facts for 1944 are reported in an article of interest relative to basketball tournaments in the

March 1944 issue of the Illinois Interscholastic:

Eight hundred and seventy-five teams are entered in the 1944 series of state high school basketball tournaments which started with the district tournaments on February 22. While this number does not reach the all-time high of 917 teams in 1942, the number is gratifying. It would seem to uphold the oft repeated statement that principals and athletic directors are doing everything possible to maintain a strong physical fitness program and are using interscholastic athletics as a fine way of achieving that end.

It is interesting to note that twenty high schools which did not enter the tournaments last year are entered in 1944. Of the 875 high schools entered, forty are members of the Chicago Public School League. Of the remainder eleven are members of the colored school group in southern Illinois, twenty-two are parochial schools, five are private military schools, and 805 are suburban and downstate schools. Mooseheart High School, which does not fall into either of these groups, is also entered.

The largest high school entered in the tournament is Lane Technical High School of Chicago with an enrollment of 6,432. The smallest participating schools are Caledonia, Compton, and Poplar Grove with twelve pupils.

The general plan for conducting the tournaments show very little change from last year. The smaller schools within the regional areas were assigned first to fifty-nine district meets. Only the winner of each district tournament will advance the following week to his regional tournament. Two exceptions to this practice will be noted in the East Moline and Mt. Morris regionals where two teams will advance from the Erie and Byron districts, respectively. Each one of the regionals will thus be an eight-team tournament.

The week following the regionals, the winners will advance to fifteen sectional tournaments. Since there are sixty regionals, four teams will be assigned to each sectional. The winners of the sectionals will join the winner of the Chicago Public School League Champion to form the "sweet sixteen" of the state finals to be played at the University of Illinois. ¹

¹
The Illinois Interscholastic March 1944 issue,
Pages 87-88.

Basketball teams from 870 high schools entered in the 1946 series of state high school basketball tournaments. The general plan for conducting the tournaments is similar to the plan in effect for the past several years.

At the request of the members of the Southern Illinois Conference of Colored High Schools, the two sectional tournaments for these high schools have been abolished. Instead, the schools of this Conference participated at two district tournaments held at Carbondale and Madison. The winner of the Carbondale tournament advanced to the Benton Regional and the winner at Madison advanced to become one of the eight teams in the Highland Regional. This plan did away with the extra game played heretofore on Friday afternoon at the state final at which the championship of the Southern Illinois Conference of Colored High Schools was determined.

The Illinois High School Association guides and operates the series of basketball tournaments with an experienced hand, and attempts to manage them as the high school youngsters who participate in them deserve. Every move and change in the tournament plans is made with the youth of the schools in mind. The well administered basketball tournaments provide a satisfying experience for the boy who participates in basketball. The Illinois High School Association has the philosophy that the real meaning of the tournaments is not that one team wins, provided the team does its very best, and loses or wins like a true sportsman.

The interest of followers of a school team is found in the determination and enthusiasm which the players have concerning their team and school. The Illinois High School Association believes there is no more enjoyable sports event than the basketball tournaments with friendly but determined boys representing their schools in interscholastic contests.

The Basketball State Champions and Runners-up scores of title games from 1908 to 1946.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Runner-up</u>	<u>Score</u>
1908	Peoria Central	Rock Island	41-27
1909	Hinsdale	Washington	18-13
1910	Bloomington	Rock Island	32-25
1911	Rockford	Mt. Carroll	60-15
1912	Batavia	Galesburg	28-23
1913	Galesburg	Peoria (Manual)	37-36
1914	Hillsboro	Freeport	42-19
1915	Freeport	Springfield	27-11
1916	Bloomington	Robinson	25-17
1917	Springfield	Belvidere	32-11
1918	Centralia	U. High Normal	35-29
1919	Rockford	Springfield	39-20
1920	Mt. Vernon	Canton	18-14
1921	Marion	Rockford	24-23
1922	Centralia	Atwood	24-16
1923	Villa Grove	Rockford	32-29
1924	Elgin	Athens	24-18
1925	Elgin	Champaign	25-17
1926	Freeport	Canton	24-13
1927	Mt. Carmel	Peoria (Central)	24-18
1928	Canton	West Aurora	18- 9
1929	Johnson City	Champaign	30-21
1930	Peoria (Manual)	Bloomington	38-25
1931	Decatur	Galesburg	30-26
1932	Morton (Cicero)	Canton	30-16
1933	Thornton (Harvey)	Springfield	14-13
1934	Quincy	Thornton (Harvey)	39-27
1935	Springfield	Thornton (Harvey)	24-19
1936	Decatur	Danville	26-22
1937	Joliet	Decatur	40-20
1938	Dundee	Braidwood	36-29
1939	Rockford	Paris	53-44

<u>Year</u>	<u>Champion</u>	<u>Runner-up</u>	<u>Score</u>
1940	Granite City	Herrin	24-22
1941	Morton (Cicero)	Urbana	32-31
1942	Centralia	Paris	35-33
1943	Paris	Moline	47-26
1944	Taylorville	Elgin	56-33
1945	Decatur	Champaign	62-54
1946	Champaign	Centralia	54-48

CHAPTER XI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary.--The plan and policies of this Association evolve from the needs of the member schools as these needs arise. Each rule and regulation made pertaining to the various activities has been long considered and discussed and definitely decided upon as a valuable contribution to the welfare of the high school students. The Board of Control has always operated upon the assumption that the Illinois High School Association should be an ever increasing source of service to its member schools.

The Association is devoted to the interests of the high school students and its leaders evaluate the trend of the times and keep the welfare of the boys and girls at heart. These leaders have the courage to insist that the schools abide in good faith by the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association.

The principals and coaches of the member schools take an active interest in the Illinois High School Association, they recognize their duties to the organization and they attempt at all times to abide by the decisions of the Illinois High School Association.

Conclusion.--The Illinois High School Athletic Association has had a gradual development over a period of years. This

is shown by changes made as indicated below:

1899 The Illinois High School Athletic Association was formally organized.

1909 Important ruling made that all coaches must be members of the faculty and shall be teaching no less than two regular classes daily.

1912 First Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association was published for organized athletics.

1915 Constitution and By-Laws revised and rewritten.

1918 The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association was formed.

1920 The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association was officially organized with eighteen charter members.

The Illinois High School Athletic Association became a member of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

1922 The sectional tournaments for basketball were introduced.

A full-time Executive Officer was installed to serve as manager of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

1925 Night football and night track meets were introduced.

1926 First track and field championship meets were sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

1927 Board of Control voted to establish a permanent office for the Executive Officer to manage for the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

1928 The Illinois High School Athletic Association published the first issue of the organization journal, The Illinois High School Athlete.

Officials for contests were organized under the supervision of the Association.

- 1928 Illinois High School Association employed first assistant manager.
- 1929 The Illinois Athletic Association published first handbook containing the Constitution, By-Laws, and Recommendations, and a short history of the organization and other information relative to the Association.
- 1930 First legislative commission was formed.
- First mail election of the Illinois High School Athletic Association was held.
- 1931 First baseball tournament under management of the Illinois High School Athletic Association held at Peoria, Illinois.
- Illinois High School Athletic Association originated mutual aid insurance for the member schools.
- Illinois High School Athletic Association held first swimming meet at Des Plaines, Illinois.
- 1932 First track, field, and tennis state finals sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.
- 1934 First business office force maintained for the organization.
- 1936 First clinic for swimming instructors was held at Oak Park, Illinois.
- 1937 First wrestling tournament sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association held at the University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois.
- 1940 Termination of the Illinois High School Athletic Association. Beginning of the Illinois High School Association. Final publication of the Illinois High School Athlete. First issue of the Illinois Inter-scholastic published. Mr. H. V. Porter resigned from the Assistant Manager. Mr. Albert Willis appointed Assistant Manager.
- 1942 Mr. C. W. Whitten resigned as Executive Secretary.
- Mr. Albert Willis appointed as Executive Secretary.

1943 First all star basketball game sponsored by the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

First annual coaches clinic held.

First state to adopt the five-foul rule in basketball.

1944 The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association became a division of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

1945 Committee reorganized and regrouped the Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Athletic Association.

Recommendation.---Never before has the need risen for the Board of Directors to establish a uniform policy relative to ticket distribution and admissions to the state basketball championship tournaments. The Illinois High School Association always felt that the local managers were more competent in establishing admission fees and ticket distribution. This policy, in some instances, has caused much concern and added responsibility in regard to the ticket plan the local manager had established. Since basketball crowds have outgrown the local seating capacity of the various gymnasiums the problem has become acute in the final state tournaments.

It is recommended that: (1) the Board of Directors would relieve the schools of this responsibility if they would establish uniform policy of prices and distribution of tickets. The distribution should be placed in the hands of the principals and the allotment should be made in proportion to the enrollment of the various schools; (2) the state final basketball

tournament tickets should be apportioned first to the members of the various eliminated teams who participated in the state elimination tournaments, since the Illinois High School Association is promoting the tournament for the welfare of the student, those students who participated in basketball should be allowed first privilege.

I. Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Association.

II. The Illinois League of High School Athletic Associations.

III. Rules and Regulations for Basketball.

IV. Rules and Regulations for Football.

V. The Illinois Association of Student Athletes.

APPENDIX

Contents

- I. Constitution and By-Laws of the Illinois High School Association.
- II. The Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Associations.
- III. Rules and Regulations for Music Division.
- IV. Rules and Regulations for Speech Division.
- V. The Illinois Association of Student Councils.

CONSTITUTION

As adopted November 16, 1945 and effective July 1, 1946.

Article I - Name

This Association shall be known as the Illinois High School Association.

Article II - Objects

Section 1. This Association, through the employment of the instrumentalities hereinafter set up, shall (a) supervise and control all the interscholastic activities in which its member schools may engage; and (b) perform such other educational functions as may from time to time be approved and adopted by the membership.

Section 2. In the performance of these functions it shall be the aim of the Association (a) to stress the cultural values, the appreciations and skills involved in all interscholastic activities and to promote co-operation and friendship; (b) to limit interscholastic programs as to both character and quantity to such activities and such events as may reasonably be looked upon as promoting the generally accepted objectives of secondary education and shall not unduly interfere with nor abridge the regular program of teachers and students in the performance of their regular day to day school duties; (c) to encourage economy in the time of the student and teacher personnel devoted to interscholastic activities; (d) to encourage economy in expenses of interscholastic activities; and (e) to discourage long trips for large groups of students.

Article III - Membership

Section 1. PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS: Any high school in the state of Illinois may become a member of this Association provided (a) the school is supported by public taxation; (b) the school is recognized by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; (c) this Constitution and By-Laws has been adopted by the Board of Education, or Board of Directors, of the petitioning school as the code governing its interscholastic activities; (d) application for membership is signed by the principal of the high school; and (e) the school pays dues as required in this Constitution.

Section 2. HIGH SCHOOLS CONDUCTED BY COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES: All high schools in Illinois conducted by colleges or universities for purposes of education experimentation, research and practice teaching may become members

provided (a) this Constitution and By-Laws has been adopted by the governing body of the petitioning school as the code governing its interscholastic activities; and (b) the school complies with items b, d, and e of Section I above.

Section 3. HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENTS OF ILLINOIS SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF OR BLIND: The high school departments of Illinois schools for the deaf or blind may become members of this Association upon such terms as, from year to year, may be fixed by the Board of Directors. Non-recognition of the schools by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall not necessarily preclude them from membership.

Section 4. DISTRICTS SUPPORTING TEN OR MORE HIGH SCHOOLS: High schools in districts supporting ten or more high schools all under the supervision of a single Board of Education may become members of this Association provided (a) the district has a separate and efficient local interscholastic organization for the adequate supervision of its interscholastic activities; (b) the eligibility rules and conditions of competition for the district have been approved by the Board of Directors of this Association; (c) the local organization shall pay, as a membership fee, an amount equal to a sum of \$5.00 per school for all schools in the district--payment to be made on or before December 1 preceding the year for which payment is due.

NOTE: Schools admitted under this Section, in their interscholastic relationships with each other, shall be governed by the code of their local organization. However, in all interscholastic relationships with any school located outside of the district, they must conform to all of the rules and regulations of the Illinois High School Association.

Section 5. NON-PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS: Any non-public high school may, at the discretion of the Board of Directors, be admitted to affiliate membership provided (a) the school is recognized by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; (b) this Constitution and By-Laws has been adopted by the governing body of the petitioning school as the code under which its interscholastic activities shall be conducted; (c) the application for membership is signed by the administrative head of the school; and (d) the school pays dues as required in this Constitution.

Article IV - Board of Directors

Section 1. ADMINISTRATION: The administrative authority of this Association shall be vested in a Board of Directors

of six members elected, each for a term of three years, as hereinafter provided.

The office the Association shall be the office of the Board of Directors.

Section 2. ELECTION DIVISIONS: For the purpose of electing the members of the Board of Directors and providing equal representation for all parts of the state, the state shall be divided into six Divisions. These Divisions shall be formed by combining two or more of the seventeen Districts of the state established for the purpose of electing the members of the Legislative Commission, these districts being defined in Article VIII of this Constitution.

Section 3. DIVISIONS DEFINED: Until changed by the Board of Directors the six Divisions from which Directors shall be elected shall be made up of Legislative Commission Districts combined as follows:

- Division 1 - Legislative Commission Districts 1 and 2
- Division 2 - Legislative Commission Districts 3, 4, 6
- Division 3 - Legislative Commission Districts 7, 9, 10
- Division 4 - Legislative Commission Districts 5, 8, 11
- Division 5 - Legislative Commission Districts 12, 13, 14
- Division 6 - Legislative Commission Districts 15, 16, 17

Section 4. NOMINATIONS: Not later than September 1 each year the Board of Directors shall cause to be mailed to the principal of each member school in each Division in which a member of the Board of Directors is to be elected, a letter giving the boundaries of the Division and a primary ballot requesting a nomination for a member of the Board of Directors.

Each principal may nominate one principal from a member school in his Division as a candidate. These nominations must be in the office of the Association by September 15. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of tellers who shall count the votes. The two principals from each Division receiving the highest number of nominating votes shall be declared the nominees and they shall be notified immediately of their nomination by mail. In case of a tie vote in any Division, the tellers shall determine the winner or winners of tie by lot.

Section 5. ELECTION: Not later than September 20 the Board of Directors shall cause to be mailed to the principal of each member school in each Division in which an election is to be held, a ballot on which are the names of

the two nominees. Each principal shall mark his ballot in the regular manner, voting for one of the nominees only. This ballot shall be returned to the office of the Association by October 1 in a special envelope provided for that purpose. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of tellers who shall meet not later than October 4, receive the envelopes unopened and count the ballots. They shall then certify to the Board of Directors the results of the balloting. Within thirty days after the election, the Board shall meet, canvass the vote and declare the candidate in each Division receiving the higher number of votes to have been elected. In case of a tie vote in any Division, the tellers shall determine the winner by lot.

Section 6. **TERM OF OFFICE:** Each member of the Board of Directors shall be elected for a term of three years and shall take office immediately upon the determination of his election as provided in Section 5 of this Article. He shall serve until his successor is elected or until he ceases to be a high school principal in the Division from which he was elected, unless because of redistricting, or he tenders his resignation and it is accepted by the Board of Directors.

Article V - Powers and Duties of the Board of Directors

Section 1. **QUORUM:** A majority of the members of the Board of Directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. **AUTHORITY:** The officers and members of the Board of Directors of the Illinois High School Association are hereby authorized to exercise all the powers and duties expressed or implied in this Constitution and By-Laws, and to act as an administrative board in the interpretation of and final decision on all questions arising from the directing of interscholastic activities of member schools.

Section 3. **PROVIDE EMPLOYEES:** The Board of Directors shall conduct all business of the Association, shall be empowered to employ an Executive Secretary with such assistants as may be found necessary to carry on the affairs of the Association, and to provide office facilities and employees for the proper conduct of the business of the Association.

Section 4. **COLLECT DUES AND ASSESSMENTS:** The Board of Directors shall be authorized to collect annual dues as provided in this Constitution and levy entry fees and such other assessments on all schools participating in any interscholastic activity as shall be adequate to meet the total expenses involved in the conduct of such activity and such proportionate share of overhead as is deemed necessary. Such

dues and assessments shall be considered current funds of the Association and shall be used by the Board of Directors in financing the various activities of the Association.

The determination and collection of all activity fees and the collection and final distribution of receipts from all contests sponsored by the Association shall be left to the discretion of the Board of Directors.

Section 5. EXPENDITURES: The Board of Directors shall determine all necessary expenditures of money in the conduct of the affairs of the Association.

Section 6. MANAGE SURPLUS FUNDS: The Board of Directors shall receive and hold title to all surplus funds of the Association. Surplus funds belonging to any of the separate activities shall be held for and administered in the interest of that activity. Surplus funds of one activity of the Association may be transferred to another activity only by a two-thirds vote of the Board of Directors or by a majority vote of the member schools voting in a statewide referendum conducted by the Board of Directors whenever requested by not less than 5 per cent of the membership of the Association.

Section 7. INVESTMENT OF FUNDS: The Board of Directors shall invest all surplus funds of the Association in bonds or treasury certificates of the United States or in bonds of the state of Illinois, registered in the name of the Illinois High School Association. However, in any fiscal year the Board of Directors may, by a two-thirds vote, suspend the enforcement of this requirement.

Section 8. STATE-WIDE INTERSCHOLASTIC ACTIVITIES: The Board of Directors shall have complete authority to organize and conduct such state-wide interscholastic activities as may or may not lead to state championships provided, however, that in organizing such activities the Board shall, whenever it is deemed advisable, call upon specialists from the high school field for such technical or other advice and assistance as may seem necessary. The expenses of such specialists incurred in activities ordered by the Board of Directors shall be paid by the Association.

Section 9. BOARD OF APPEALS: The Board of Directors shall constitute a Board of Appeals which shall hear all complaints, decide protests, and interpret the Constitution and By-Laws. The decision of the Board shall be final. In case any one of the Board of Directors is directly interested in the controversy, the President shall appoint a disinterested principal from that member's Division to take the place of such member while deciding the case.

Section 10. **FILL VACANCIES:** In case a vacancy occurs on the Board of Directors the remaining members shall fill the vacancy by the appointment of a principal of a member school from the Division in which the vacancy occurs. The member appointed shall serve until the next annual election of the Association as provided in Article IV of this Constitution.

Article VI - Officers

Section 1. **TITLES OF OFFICERS:** The officers of the Board of Directors shall be President, Vice President, and Secretary who shall be elected by the Board from among its members. These officers shall serve in similar capacities as officers of the Association and shall perform the duties which regularly devolve upon such officers.

Section 2. **TERM OF OFFICE:** Each officer of the Board of Directors shall serve for the period of his unexpired term on the Board.

Section 3. **TREASURER:** The Board of Directors shall elect a treasurer of the Association who shall be a principal of a member school and whose term of office shall not exceed three years. He shall, however, be eligible to succeed himself in office. The Treasurer shall receive for deposit all funds belonging to the Association only upon the order of the Board of Directors and approval by the President. He shall furnish a bond, approved by the Board of Directors, in the amount of \$25,000, premium on which shall be paid by the Association. He shall keep separate bookkeeping records of all receipts and expenditures relating to each respective activity of the Association and shall make a complete financial statement of the Association as of June 30 each year.

His accounts shall be audited at least annually at the close of each fiscal year by a committee to be composed of the President of the Board of Directors as Chairman, the Chairman of the Legislative Commission and a third high school principal to be chosen by these two. This committee shall employ a certified public accountant who shall make the audit under its supervision. All expenses of the audit shall be paid by the Association.

Article VII - Dues and Assessments

Section 1. **FISCAL YEAR:** The fiscal year of the Association shall be from July 1 to June 30.

Section 2. **DUES:** The annual dues of the member schools in any year, except as provided elsewhere in this Constitution

shall be based upon the enrollments of the schools and shall be as follows:

Schools having enrollments of 1 to 50	-- \$ 2.50
Schools having enrollments of 51 to 150	-- 5.00
Schools having enrollments of 151 to 300	-- 10.00
Schools having enrollments of 301 to 800	-- 15.00
Schools having enrollments of 800 and over	-- 20.00

Section 3. ENTRY FEES AND ASSESSMENTS: The Board of Directors shall be authorized to levy entry fees and assessments when necessary for the conducting of any interscholastic activity.

Section 4. DATE OF PAYMENT OF DUES: The dues shall be based upon the calendar year for any such year shall be due and payable on and after the preceding September 1 and must be paid on or before December 1.

Section 5. PENALTY: In case a school has allowed its membership to lapse, it cannot be reinstated until it has paid into the treasury the current dues plus an amount equal to one-third of the annual dues for that school for each year for which the school failed to pay its dues. However, in any event, the penalty payment shall not exceed the dues for one full year.

Article VIII - Legislative Commission

Section 1. AUTHORITY: All proposed amendments to either the Constitution or By-Laws or the consideration of any other proposed legislation shall be referred to a Legislative Commission composed of seventeen members elected as hereinafter provided.

Section 2. ELECTION DISTRICTS: For the purpose of providing geographic and equal representation on the Legislative Commission the Board of Directors shall divide the state of Illinois into seventeen Districts. Two of these Districts shall be in the city of Chicago. The other fifteen Districts shall follow county lines and shall consist of compact and contiguous territory containing approximately equal numbers of member schools. In 1945 and each five years thereafter the Board of Directors shall review the Districts then existent and if deemed necessary or advisable shall redistrict the state.

Section 3. MEMBERSHIP: The Legislative Commission shall consist of seventeen members. One member shall be elected from each of the seventeen Districts. Members in

odd-numbered Districts shall be elected in the odd-numbered years and members in even-numbered Districts shall be elected in the even-numbered years.

Section 4. NOMINATIONS: Not later than September 1 each year the Board of Directors shall cause to be mailed to the principal of each member school in each District in which a member of the Legislative Commission is to be elected, a letter giving the boundaries of the District and a primary ballot requesting a nomination for a member of the Legislative Commission.

Each principal may nominate one principal, not a member of the Board of Directors, from a member school in his District as a candidate. These nominations must be in the office of the Association by September 15. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of tellers who shall count the votes. The two principals from each District receiving the highest number of nominating votes shall be declared the nominees and they shall be notified immediately of their nomination by mail. In case of a tie vote in any District, the tellers shall determine the winner or winners of the tie by lot.

Section 5. ELECTION: Not later than September 20 the Board of Directors shall cause to be mailed to the principal of each member school in each District in which an election is to be held, a ballot on which are the names of the two nominees. Each principal shall mark his ballot in the regular manner, voting for one of the nominees only. This ballot shall be returned to the office of the Association by October 1 in a special envelope provided for that purpose. The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of tellers who shall meet not later than October 4, receive the envelopes unopened and count the ballots. They shall then certify to the Legislative Commission the results of the balloting. At the next annual meeting of the Legislative Commission following the election, the Commission shall canvass the vote and declare the candidate in each District receiving the higher number of votes to have been elected. In case of a tie vote in any District, the tellers shall determine the winner by lot.

Section 6. TERM OF OFFICE: Each member of the Legislative Commission shall be elected for a term of two years and shall take office immediately upon the determination of his election as provided in Section 5 of this Article. He shall serve until his successor is elected, until he ceases to be a high school principal in the District from which he was elected unless because of redistricting, he tenders his resignation and it is accepted by the Board of Directors, or he becomes a member of the Board of Directors.

In the event that a high school principal, because of the redistricting of the state, is removed from his District, he shall continue to represent the District from which he was elected for the balance of his term provided he continues to serve as a principal of a member school in the territory which formerly comprised the District from which he was elected.

Section 7. VACANCIES: In case of a vacancy the President of the Association shall appoint a principal of a member school from the District in which the vacancy occurs to serve until the time of the next regular election.

Section 8. OFFICERS: The officers of the Commission shall be Chairman, Vice Chairman and Secretary. The Commission shall elect the Chairman and Vice Chairman. The Executive Secretary of the Association shall be the Secretary of the Commission.

Section 9. QUORUM: Twelve members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum.

Section 10. MEETINGS: The officers of the Commission shall fix the time and place for the annual meeting of the Commission provided the date of the meeting shall be between October 10 and October 25 of each year. Special meetings may be called by the President of the Association and must be called by the Secretary upon the written request of a majority of the members of the Commission or of not less than five per cent of the member schools of the Association.

Section 11. ACTION ON AMENDMENTS: All proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws and all other proposed legislation of a permanent character shall be referred to this Commission for consideration. In considering such proposals, the Commission shall have two meetings. In the first of these, the Commission shall meet as a Committee of the Whole. At his or their own expense, any high school principal or any representative or committee not exceeding three members from any state-wide organization may appear before the Committee to promote or oppose any proposal before the Committee or to counsel and advise the Committee regarding any desired modifications in the proposal.

At the second meeting, which shall be the official legislative meeting, each proposed measure shall be carefully considered by the Commission. The Commission, with formal recommendations, shall refer to the Association for a final action all measures except those rejected by a two-thirds vote of those present. The report of the Commission shall be accompanied by a brief statement of the arguments for and against each measure referred to the Association.

Section 12. EXPENSES OF COMMISSION MEMBERS: The necessary expenses incurred by members of the Legislative Commission in attending meetings shall be paid by the Association upon the approval of the Board of Directors.

Article IX - Meetings of the Association

Section 1. TIME AND PLACE: The time and place of the annual meeting shall be determined by the Board of Directors.

Section 2. SPECIAL MEETINGS: Special meetings may be called by the President of the Association, and must be called by the Secretary upon the written request of not less than 5 per cent of the member schools.

Section 3. REPRESENTATION AT MEETINGS: The principal of each member school, or a teacher in his school delegated by him in writing, shall represent such school at all meetings of the Association, and in all matters involving the relationships of his school with other schools under the rules of the Association.

Section 4. QUORUM: Representatives of 10 per cent of the member schools shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Article X - Amendments

Section 1. SUBMISSION OF AMENDMENTS:: Proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws may be submitted to the Executive Secretary of the Association on or before September 20 preceding the annual meeting of the Legislative Commission. All proposals shall be considered and reported on by the Legislative Commission in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII. All such proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws recommended by the Legislative Commission for final action by the membership must be voted on as provided in Section 2 below.

Section 2. REFERENDUM VOTE: All measures pertaining to the Constitution and By-Laws and all other matters requiring an approving vote of the member schools that have been recommended for final action by the Legislative Commission shall be submitted by mail to all member schools for consideration, along with arguments for and against, within ten days after the meeting of the Legislative Commission. Ballots for use in voting on such proposals shall be submitted by mail to all member schools within twenty days after the annual meeting of the Legislative Commission. All votes must be returned to

the office of the Association within thirty days after the annual meeting of the Legislative Commission. A majority of the votes cast shall be required for the passage of any measure.

The Board of Directors shall appoint a committee of tellers consisting of three high school principals not members of either the Board of Directors or of the Legislative Commission, to count the ballots. These ballots must be counted and the results announced to the membership by mail within thirty days after the conclusion of the balloting.

BY-LAWS

Division A - Athletics

Article I - Eligibility of Players

To represent a school in any athletic contest a student must be eligible under the following rules:

Section 1. DATE OF ENROLLMENT: He shall be a bona fide student of a member school and must have been enrolled and in attendance not later than the beginning of the eleventh school day of the semester. However, if delay in his enrollment or attendance is caused by illness or quarantine of himself or of his immediate family, the Board of Directors shall have authority to waive this requirement in his case provided notice of his delayed enrollment or attendance, together with statement and proof of the cause thereof, shall have been filed with the Board within ten school days after his actual entry, and provided that in no case shall he become eligible until after all work lost shall have been completely made up.

Section 2. PRESENT SCHOLASTIC STANDING: He shall be doing passing work in at least fifteen hours of high school work per week.

NOTE: By passing work is meant work of such a grade that if on any given date the student should transfer to another school, work of a passing grade would immediately be certified to the school to which he transfers.

Section 3. PREVIOUS SEMESTER RECORD: He shall, unless he be entering upon secondary school work for the first time, have credit on the school records for fifteen hours of high school work for the previous semester.

The work must be completed in the semester for which the credit is given, except in cases of actual disabling illness of self or immediate family or quarantine as a result of illness, in which case, the student may be permitted to make up his work provided affidavits giving the exact facts in the case and certified to by the principal of the high school and the attending physician be filed with the Board of Directors not later than thirty school days after his re-entry into school.

NOTE: (1) If, for some necessity he shall have been out of school for some period of time, the expression "for the previous semester" shall be understood to mean the last semester during which he was in attendance at any school.

(2) If he should change his school connections, "credit on the school records" shall mean credit on the records of the school from which he transfers accepted at the school to which he transfers.

Section 4. SEMESTER OF ATTENDANCE: If he shall have been in attendance ten days or more during any semester, he shall be counted as having been in attendance in school said semester.

NOTE: If a student shall have participated in any interscholastic competition while in attendance in school, the period of attendance shall be counted as a semester regardless of the length of time the student may have been in school.

Section 5. GRADE SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL COMPETITION: When his scholastic standing is below the ninth grade he shall be ineligible to compete. Where the junior high school organization exists or where there is an arrangement whereby a student is permitted to carry work in both the elementary and the high schools, a semester shall not be counted as of high school attendance unless he be enrolled in at least three units of ninth grade work.

NOTE: The Board of Directors, at its discretion, may waive this requirement in favor of the Illinois schools for the deaf or blind.

Section 6. PARTICIPATION ON COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY TEAMS: He shall not have played on any college or university team.

Section 7. UNDERGRADUATE STANDING: He shall not have graduated from any four year high school course or its equivalent.

Section 8. LAPSE IN SCHOOL CONNECTION: If his school connection shall have lapsed for a period of more than ten consecutive days (disabling sickness of self or immediate family excepted) he shall be ineligible for the remainder of the semester.

Section 9. AGE: He shall not have reached his twentieth birthday.

Section 10. NUMBER OF SEMESTERS OF POSSIBLE ELIGIBILITY: He shall not play on any high school team nor contest in any interscholastic athletic event after he has been in school as many semesters as are "recognized" for his school by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction; and the last two semesters of possible eligibility shall be consecutive. However, in any school organized as to require

only seven years of work or less in the elementary school followed by five years in the high school, the count of eight semesters of possible eligibility shall begin after the first year in such high school, provided the student does not participate in any interscholastic athletics in his first year in high school.

Section 11. NUMBER OF SEASONS OF PARTICIPATION: He shall not be eligible for more than four seasons of participation in any sport. Furthermore, the number of seasons of competition permitted him in any school shall be the same as the number of years of recognition of that school.

Section 12. TRANSFERRED STUDENTS: In case he is transferred from another high school district, he shall not be eligible for one year unless his parents are residents in the same district to which he is transferred. If his parents are residents of the district to which he is transferred, he shall become eligible immediately if the transfer occurs at the beginning of a semester, or after one month's attendance if within a semester provided there has been no violation of Section 13 of this Article. This rule shall apply only in case the district from which he is transferred offers recognized work of the corresponding year in which he is ranked.

However, any student who transfers to or from any affiliated member school or any high school belonging to this Association and conducted by a college or university for purposes of education experimentation, research, and practice teaching shall become eligible for interscholastic athletic competition under the following terms:

(1) Beginning freshmen who have never attended any other secondary school will be eligible at once if entering at the opening of a semester or after one month if within a semester.

(2) All other students will similarly become eligible upon entering, or after one month, as in (a), provided they have never been certified as eligible for or participated in interscholastic athletics in any other secondary school.

(3) Any student who has been certified as eligible in another secondary school or who has participated in interscholastic athletic competition shall be ineligible for one year unless his transfer is approved by the Board of Directors.

If, while a student is a member of any high school, his parents MOVE within or into a non-high school district, the student shall become eligible in the school of his choice immediately if at the beginning of a semester or after establishing his residence by one month's attendance if within a semester.

NOTE 1: The Board of Directors (but not any individual principal) shall have discretionary power to waive the requirements of this Section in the cases of orphans, children from broken homes and children who are the wards of the state or of a court.

NOTE 2: In ruling upon eligibility of transferred students, the Board of Directors is empowered to consider economic necessities of students as well as greater convenience in transportation when transfers are alleged to depend upon those factors and when such transfers are approved by the principal of the school in the district from which the student transfers.

Section 13. UNDUE INFLUENCE: The use of undue influence by persons connected or not connected with the school to secure or retain the attendance of a student whose parents do not reside in the district where the student attends school, or to secure or retain the residence of the parents of a student in the district, shall cause the student to be ineligible for a period to be determined by the Board of Directors, but in no case shall the period of ineligibility be less than one year.

In the interpretation of this rule the Board shall, unless vital and impressive reasons to the contrary be submitted, accept as prima facie evidence of undue influence: The award of free tuition, free textbooks, allowance for transportation, priority in assignment of jobs or any other privileges or considerations not accorded to other students similarly conditioned whether athletes or non-athletes. However since in general, affiliated member schools or schools conducted by colleges or universities for purposes of educational experimentation, research and practice teaching have no "districts," the solicitation of beginning freshmen by representatives of these schools shall not be regarded as "undue influence."

NOTE: In the application of Section 13, careful study should be made of the interpretations under Section 12,

Section 14: MILITARY SERVICE: He shall not be ineligible through absence on account of military service to state or nation in time of war or in time of any state or national emergency.

NOTE: The provisions of this rule shall not be interpreted as waiving the limitations expressed in Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Article I of these By-Laws except that the last two semesters of eligibility need not be consecutive.

Section 15. AMATEUR STANDING: He shall be an amateur, one who has never used and is not now using his knowledge of athletics or his athletic skill for gain as a participant in athletic contests and he shall not have played on any team on which there is one or more paid players.

The penalty for accepting material rewards in excess of expenses shall be permanent disqualification and the penalty for playing upon a team on which there is one or more paid players shall be disqualification for a period not to exceed a year. (See also By-Law A-I-16).

NOTE: A paid player or one who uses his athletic skill for gain is interpreted as one who receives money or merchandise or other material rewards in excess of the amount necessary to cover actual hotel bills and actual fares or transportation.

Section 16. ATHLETIC AWARDS: He must never have accepted any medal, cup, trophy, or other athletic award of any kind having a value of more than \$1.00, except a letter awarded by his school, either as a direct or indirect compensation for athletic knowledge or skill or in consequence of being on an athletic team. (See also By-Law B-II-20).

NOTE: This rule shall not be interpreted to prohibit the acceptance of medals, cups, or trophies as tokens of athletic achievements to participants in athletic meets or tournaments in which three or more high schools participate and which are limited to high school students or to participants in non-interscholastic contests open to high school students and other contestants on equal terms, provided that in either case the awards must be made by the organization conducting the meet or tournament.

Section 17. PLAYING UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME: In the event that he contests under any other than his own name during his high school course, he shall be ineligible for competition for the period of one school year from the time of the filing of the evidence with the Board.

Section 18. PARTICIPATION ON INDEPENDENT TEAMS: If, during a school year, a member of a school squad in any sport plays a match game on any other than the team representing his own school without the previous written consent of his principal, he is ineligible from the date of such match game through a period equivalent to one whole semester. All of this time shall be made up of time in which the student is actually attending high school.

Section 19. ALL-STAR COMPETITION: He shall not, during his high school career, have competed upon any all-star football or basketball team or upon any football or basketball team made up wholly or in part of outstanding players from two or more high schools, no matter how chosen nor what group or territory such team may presume to represent; and he shall not have competed upon any such baseball team during any school year. The term "school year" as it applies to this Section shall be defined as that period of time between the opening of school in the fall and the final closing of school in the spring.

Section 20. INELIGIBLE PLAYERS: He shall not be allowed to appear at any interscholastic athletic contest in the athletic uniform of his school if he is not eligible to play.

Section 21. ATTENDANCE AT COACHING SCHOOLS: He shall not be eligible for a period of one year immediately after having attended a regular coaching school in this or any other state.

Section 22. PHYSICAL EXAMINATION: No student shall be eligible to compete in any major interscholastic sport unless, within the current school year and preceding either a game or practice, he shall have filed with his high school principal a certificate of physical fitness issued by a competent physician.

Section 23. PENALTY FOR MISBEHAVIOR DURING CONTESTS: Any student in any school belonging to this Association may be barred from participating in interscholastic athletic contests for violation of the By-Laws or for gross violation of the ethics of competition or the principles of good sportsmanship.

Article II - Rules Governing Athletic Contests

Section 1. COMPLIANCE WITH RULES: Members of this Association in all athletic contests with members or non-members of the Association, must comply with the athletic rules of the Association. These rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise.

Section 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRINCIPAL: The principal of each school in all matters pertaining to the athletic relations of his school is responsible to this Association. All dealings with the school shall be through him.

Section 3. SPORTSMANSHIP OF SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: It is the clear obligation of principals, coaches, faculty members, boards of education and all official representatives of member schools in all interscholastic relationships to practice the highest principles of sportsmanship and the ethics of competition. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to penalize any member school, any of whose representatives may be adjudged upon competent evidence to have violated this obligation.

Section 4. SCHOOLS WITH WHICH CONTESTS ARE PROHIBITED: No contest shall be held with any high school in Illinois not belonging to this Association except those ineligible to memberships, and no contest shall be held with a school ineligible to memberships unless such school abides by and conforms to the rules of the athletic division, if such school is located in Illinois. No contest shall be held with such schools outside of Illinois unless they abide by and conform to the rules and regulations of the state high school athletic association of their respective states.

NOTE: This rule shall not apply to contests between schools both of which are within the same school district and under the same board of education. No member school, however, shall enter into interscholastic competition with any school, no matter where located, that is under suspension from membership in its state high school association, or is not in good standing in its local group.

Section 5. INTERSCHOLASTIC MEETS: Athletic events or interscholastic meets in which three or more schools are entered may be participated in by members of this Association only in case all of the schools entering said event or meet are members in good standing of the state high school athletic association of their respective states or of some other public high school athletic association whose standards of competition are approved by the Board of Directors of this Association.

NOTE 1: This rule shall not be interpreted as applying to high schools conducted by colleges and universities for purposes of educational experimentation, research and practice teaching.

NOTE 2: In Illinois, "Affiliated Members" shall be interpreted as "members."

Section 6. SANCTIONS: No member school shall participate in any interscholastic meet or tournament or other type of competitive activity involving four or more schools that is not sanctioned by the Board of Directors of this Association. (See also A-II-7).

Section 7. CONDITIONS GOVERNING SANCTIONS: The Board of Directors is hereby definitely instructed not to sanction any meet or tournament conducted or sponsored by any national or interstate organization or by any organization or group wholly or partly outside of the state of Illinois except that they may at their discretion sanction:

(a) Such meets as are directly conducted or sponsored by some department of the United States Government.

(b) Such intra- or inter-state or national meets as involve the participants in a negligible amount of travel and which do not require any cash deposit or fee from either the school or individual participants, either as direct or indirect membership or entry fees, or in payment for any incidental service or privilege.

(c) Purely community or local meets or contests involving areas that would not require extensive travel and expense or undue absence from school even though the community may involve portions of more than one state.

N. B. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its Criterion 10-b adopted in 1941, has an identical requirement and the N. C. A. committee in Illinois has named the I. H. S. A. Board as the sanctioning committee for Illinois. Therefore, a sanction secured from the Association office satisfies the requirements of both the I. H. S. A. and the N. C. A.

Section 8. FACULTY REPRESENTATION AT CONTESTS: Each school represented in any athletic contest shall have present throughout the contest a duly accredited faculty representative who shall be responsible to the principal of his school for the conduct of his team and the persons from his school.

Section 9. QUALIFICATION OF COACHES: Coaches who are not regularly certified teachers employed by the board of education and doing at least two periods of teaching or classroom supervision per day or who receive remuneration for high school coaching from any source other than the Association member employing them are prohibited.

NOTE 1: This rule shall not apply to students in teacher-training institutions who are assisting with the coaching of athletic teams in member schools as a part of their practice teaching course provided, however, that each school using such teacher-training coaches shall report to the Executive Secretary of the Association upon blanks provided by the Board, the name of each student-teacher serving in the school, the course he is teaching, and such other information as may be asked for by the Board.

NOTE 2: For a period beginning November 1, 1943, and continuing until such time as the Board of Directors may consider the war emergency to have ended, the Board, upon petition of any member school, shall have authority to waive the application of the provisions of this rule; provided, however, that schools which petition for waiver of the foregoing provisions of the rule shall supply the Board of Directors with complete data on the qualifications of prospective coaches and such coaches must be approved by the Board.

The Board of Directors shall determine by formal vote when, in its judgment, the war emergency shall have ended and shall convey information of such formal action to all member schools by official announcement whereupon this note shall be revoked and stricken from the By-Laws.

Section 10. EXCHANGE OF ELIGIBILITY LISTS: Not later than five school days and not more than ten school days before each athletic contest the principals of the competing schools shall exchange lists of eligible players to represent their schools in such contest, on blanks furnished by the Board of Directors for that purpose. If more than two schools are involved in the contest, the lists shall be sent to the person in charge of said contest.

Section 11. SELECTION OF GAME OFFICIALS: The names of major officials for any athletic contest must be submitted to the visiting school not later than five school days before such contest. The officials to be used in the contest must be agreed upon not later than the night preceding the contest.

Section 12. USE OF REGISTERED OFFICIALS: In all football and basketball games in which member schools are responsible for selection of officials, only officials registered with this Association may be employed. This requirement, however, shall not apply to officials who work without compensation.

Section 13. BREACH OF CONTRACT BETWEEN SCHOOL AND OFFICIAL: All contracts between schools and officials should be written upon the form supplied by the Board of Directors and should be scrupulously observed. In case of the breach of such a contract, the Board of Directors shall have authority, after a hearing which both parties shall have been invited to attend, to penalize the offending party by imposing a penalty which shall not be in excess of the forfeit named in the contract. If, in the judgment of the Board, the contract has been broken by the school and no forfeit has been named in the contract, the penalty shall not be in excess of the contractual sum to be paid the official. If, in the judgment

of the Board, the official has broken the contract, the penalty shall not be more than the entire cost of employing a substitute plus a sum of not to exceed five dollars.

Section 14. PROVISIONS GOVERNING CONTESTS FOR GIRLS: No school belonging to this Association shall permit girls to participate in interscholastic contests; except that interscholastic contests in golf, archery, and tennis shall be permitted, provided they are conducted under the rules prescribed by the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association.

Section 15. COLLEGE COMPETITION: High School teams may not compete with colleges or junior colleges.

Section 16. RESTRICTIONS ON FOOTBALL PRACTICE: No school belonging to this Association shall organize or practice its football team between the close of the spring semester and August 25 of each year.

Section 17. OPENING OF FOOTBALL SEASON: No school belonging to this Association shall play a football game earlier than three weeks after the opening of the practice season for that particular school.

Section 18. CONCLUSION OF FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL SEASON: The football season shall end with the first Saturday in December, the basketball season with the conclusion of the state final basketball championship tournament, or on March 20 if no such tournament is held, and the baseball season with the conclusion of the state final baseball championship tournament or with the end of the spring semester as the authorities of any member school may elect. No post season games in these sports may be played.

Section 19. DATES FOR STATE BASKETBALL TOURNAMENTS: The Board of Directors is instructed to fix the dates of the state-wide series of basketball tournaments so that the concluding tournament, namely, the State Final, shall begin not later than March 20 in any year, and to publish the dates thus fixed at least one year in advance.

Section 20. LIMITATION ON AWARDS: No award of any kind having a utilitarian value of more than one dollar (\$1.00) except a school letter shall be made to a player participating in interscholastic athletics. Any member violating this rule shall be suspended from the Association.

Section 21. ALL-STAR TEAMS: No athletic team from any member school may compete against an "all-star" team.

Section 22. ALL-STAR GAMES: No athletic director, coach, principal, teacher or other official of a member school or any athletic official registered with the Illinois High School Association shall assist, either directly or indirectly, with the coaching, management, direction, selection of players, promotion or officiating of any "all-star" or similar contest in which one or more of the competing teams is composed of high school players or players, who, during the previous school year, were members of a high school team, unless such contest is sanctioned by this Association.

Article III - Protests and Penalties Against Schools

Section 1. PROCEDURE IN PROTEST: Any school making a protest shall submit in writing a full statement of facts to the Executive Secretary of the Association, who shall transmit a copy of the same to the principal of the school against which the protest has been made. Each protest must be accompanied by a deposit of two dollars (\$2.00). In case the Board of Directors, after due investigation, shall decide in favor of the school making the protest this deposit shall be returned; but if otherwise, it shall become a part of the funds of the Association.

Section 2. PENALTY FOR VIOLATING RULES: Any violation of the rules of the athletic divisions shall render the offending school liable to suspension by the President, or suspension or expulsion by the Board. The use of any ineligible player in any interscholastic game or contest, whether deliberate or inadvertent, shall make the forfeiture of the game automatic and mandatory if won by the offending school.

Section 3. RIGHTS OF DEFENDANT SCHOOL: A school against which a protest has been filed shall have the privilege of presenting its case before the Board of Directors.

Section 4. PENALTY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT: In case of breach of contract between member schools, either in toto or in part, the Board of Directors shall have authority to assess as a penalty against the offending school the sum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) in addition to the financial loss which, in the judgment of the Board, is sustained by the offending school as a result of such breach. The entire assessment shall be paid to the Association. That part of the assessment levied to cover the financial loss shall be remitted to the offended school; the remainder shall become a part of the funds of the Association.

DIVISION B

The Illinois League
of High School Girls' Athletic Associations

Plans for organizing the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Association were begun in 1918 and were completed in 1920 when eighteen schools became members of the new organization. From 1920 until 1927 the League functioned as an independent organization, but in January, 1927, it became affiliated with the Illinois High School Athletic Association. With the reorganization of the state association in 1940, the status of the League was not clearly defined, but the conditions of affiliation continued in effect until May, 1944, when the Board of Directors voted to include the league as a Division of the IHSA.

The supervision and control of the activities of the League rests with the Board of Directors of the IHSA, but it is the policy of the Board to call upon the elected officers of the League for such technical advice and assistance as it shall deem necessary.

The present officers and members of the Executive Committee of the League are:

President	Mary E. Myers, Olney High School
Vice President	Dorothy Hoadley, Canton High School
Secretary	Geraldine Rennert, 11 LaSalle Street Chicago 3, Illinois

Members

Barbara Kerch, Granite City High School
Miriam Fager, Riverside-Brookfield High School
Martha Wetzel, Champaign High School
Fred L. Liester, Glenbard High School Glen Ellyn, Illinois
Albert Willis, Executive Secretary Illinois High School Association

Until such time as the rules shall be amended, the following provisions shall govern the participation of members of the IHSA in the League program.

Article I - Object

The object of the League shall be to stimulate interest in girls' athletics and gymnastics and to standardize and promote ideals of health and sportsmanship.

Article II - Membership

Section 1. Local associations may be organized in any high school which is a member in good standing in the Illinois High School Association.

Section 2. Such local associations may become participating members in the League by meeting the following requirements:

- (1) Adopting the provisions governing the participation of members of the IHSA in the League program.
- (2) Securing the approval of the League Executive Committee upon a local constitution which is drafted in conformity with the outline given in the League Manual.
- (3) Making application for participating membership using the League application blank.
- (4) Adopting the Point System of the League.

OR

submitting for the approval of the League Executive Committee, a point system which meets the qualifications stated herewith:

- (a) Such point system shall have been established and functioning for at least two years preceding application for participating membership in the Illinois League of High School Girls' Athletic Associations.
- (b) The requirements to be fulfilled for all awards shall be comparable to those stated in the League Point System.
- (c) Steps shall be taken toward a gradual change to the adoption of the Awards and Point System of the League, which change shall be completed within three years from date of participating membership.
- (5) Paying the annual participating fee to the Treasurer.

Section 3. No local association shall permit girls to participate in interscholastic athletics, except in golf, tennis, and archery. Interscholastic tennis, archery, and golf shall be subject to the regulations found in the Appendix to the League Manual.

Section 4. Local associations may hold only play days (and other interscholastic activities which involve pupils from four or more schools) that are sanctioned by the Board of Directors of the IHSA and no pupil belonging to a local association may attend such activities unless they are sanctioned by the Board. No play days or other interscholastic activities requiring overnight trips will be sanctioned.

Section 5. Any local association failing to comply with any of the requirements of the League shall forfeit its participating membership.

Article III - Meetings

Section 1. A meeting of delegates of the local associations shall be held once a year for the purpose of making recommendations to the Board of Directors of the IHSA and for conducting the general business of the League. This meeting shall be held at the time of the annual High School Conference at Champaign or in case no Conference is held, the Executive Committee of the League shall decide the time and place of the meeting.

Section 2. Each local association shall be entitled to one voting delegate to the annual meeting. This delegate shall be a teacher eligible to membership on the Executive Committee or the principal of the high school.

Section 3. Any other meeting may be called by a majority vote of the Executive Committee and shall be called upon petition of twenty participating members acting through their official representatives.

Section 4. Thirty days before any meeting, the Secretary shall notify all members of the exact time and place of meeting.

Section 5. Meetings of the Executive Committee may be called by the President.

Article IV - Quorum

Section 1. The official delegates present at the annual meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. A two-thirds vote of all participating members shall be necessary for the transaction of business by correspondence.

Section 3. Two-thirds of the members of the Executive Committee shall constitute a quorum.

Article V - Officers

Section 1. The officers of the League shall consist of a President, a Vice President, a Secretary, and five additional members of the Executive Committee. The Assistant Executive Secretary in charge of the League shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and she shall serve as Secretary of the League.

Section 2. The President, Vice President, and three members at large shall be women actively engaged in teaching physical education to girls in high schools.

Section 3. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the League, and the Secretary and the Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association.

Article VI - Election of Officers

Section 1. The President, Vice President, and three members at large shall be elected at the regular annual meeting provided for in Article III to serve for three years.

Section 2. The President shall appoint a Nominating Committee which shall propose names of suitable candidates for various offices. Candidates may also be nominated from the floor.

Section 3. Any vacancies occurring on the Executive Committee shall be filled by the Executive Committee, except that a vacancy in the Presidency shall be filled by the promotion of the Vice President, the latter's place being filled by appointment.

- (a) The Vice President shall serve the unexpired term of the President.
- (b) Officers appointed to fill vacancies on the Executive Committee shall serve only until the next annual meeting of the League, when a permanent member shall be elected to serve the unexpired term.

Article VII - Duties of Officers

Section 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the League and to see that all the business of the League is conducted in accordance with the provisions outlined by the Board of Directors of the IHSA. To assist in the conduct of this business, the President shall appoint from the women members of the Executive Committee the following sub-committees:

- (1) A committee on points, of which one of the members at large shall be chairman.
- (2) A committee on publicity, of which one of the other members at large shall be chairman.
- (3) A committee on camps and play days, of which the Vice President shall be chairman.

Section 2. The committee on points shall:

- (1) Decide technical questions.
- (2) Pass on all suggestions for changes in the activities and point system before these are presented to the participating members for a vote.

Section 3. The committee on publicity shall:

- (1) Take charge of publicity.
- (2) Serve as correspondents to the INTERSCHOLASTIC.

Section 4. It shall be the duty of the committee on camps and play days to have charge of the details of the management of the summer camps and play days under the general supervision and management of the Secretary.

Section 5. The Vice President shall, in case of the resignation, absence or disability of the President, assume all the duties of the President; she shall serve as chairman of the committee on camps and play days.

Section 6. The Secretary shall:

- (1) Keep a careful record of all proceedings of the League and Executive Committee meetings.

(2) Conduct all correspondence of the League not otherwise provided for.

(3) Keep an accurate account of all receipts and expenditures of the League.

(4) Check and keep a record of all League awards.

(5) Return decisions on technical questions to local associations.

(6) Attend to other duties prescribed by the Board of Directors of the IHSA.

Section 7. The Executive Committee shall serve as an Advisory Committee to the Board of Directors of the IHSA and shall make recommendations to the Board concerning the expenditure of funds, the requirements for membership in local associations, the number and kinds of medals and trophies to be awarded and to assist the Board in any other way it may deem advisable in conducting the general business of the League.

Article VIII - Fees

Section 1. The annual participation fee shall be based upon the enrollment of the school and shall be as follows:

- \$1.50--schools whose total enrollment is 99 or less.
- 2.50--schools whose total enrollment is 100 through 299.
- 5.00--schools whose total enrollment is 300 or more.

Section 2. Annual participating fees are payable before December 1 of each year. A penalty of \$1.00 a month shall be assessed for late payment.

Article IX - Awards and Pins

Section 1. Each local association shall be permitted to give two awards. They shall consist of felt or chenille emblems of size and quality appropriate for attachment to sweaters.

Section 2. Two high awards shall be granted by the League. Sixteen hundred points shall entitle the winner to the STATE LEAGUE AWARD, and 2000 points to the highest award which shall be known as the STATE LEAGUE EMBLEM. These awards are to be paid for by students winning them unless the local association provides otherwise.

Section 3. Any member of a local G. A. A. in good standing who has earned at least 50 points in some elective activity is entitled to purchase the State League Pin.

Article X - Amendments

The foregoing provisions governing the participation of member schools in the League program may be amended by the Board of Directors of the IHSA. It shall, however, be the policy of the Board to seek the advice and assistance of the Executive Officers of the League before making major changes in these provisions.

Regulations Governing Girls' Interscholastic Competition in Athletics

1. Each participant shall be eligible in all respects under the rules of the Illinois High School Association and in addition shall be required:

- (a) to file with the high school principal a statement from her parent or guardian approving her participation in interscholastic athletics.
- (b) to have on file with the high school principal a certificate of physical fitness issued by a competent physician.

2. Only women officials shall be used in the contests and each school entering one or more competitors must send with the competitors a woman member of the faculty to supervise and coach.

3. No admission may be charged spectators and no girls' matches may constitute a part of any program at which admission is charged.

4. Official Rules for Women except that in tennis:

- (a) No deuce sets or "games all" shall be played.
- (b) A set shall be terminated by team first winning six games.
- (c) Winners of two out of three sets shall win match.
- (d) A rest period of five minutes shall be allowed after each set.

DIVISION C - MUSIC

Article I - Eligibility of Participants

To represent his school in any interscholastic music activity, a student must conform to the following rules of eligibility:

Section 1. DATE OF ENROLLMENT: He shall be a bona fide undergraduate student of a member school and must have been enrolled and in attendance not later than the beginning of the eleventh school day of the semester. However, if delay in his enrollment or attendance is caused by illness or quarantine of himself or of his immediate family, the Board of Directors shall have authority to waive this requirement in his case provided notice of his delayed enrollment or attendance, together with statement and proof of the cause thereof, shall have been filed with the Board within ten school days after his actual entry, and provided that in no case shall he become eligible until after all work lost shall have been completely made up.

Section 2. SCHOLASTIC STANDING: He shall be doing passing work in at least fifteen hours of high school work per week, except that a second semester senior shall be eligible if he is doing passing work in two full-time academic subjects.

Section 3. LAPSE IN SCHOOL CONNECTION: If his school connection shall have lapsed for a period of more than ten consecutive days (disabling sickness of self or immediate family excepted) he shall be ineligible for the remainder of the semester.

Section 4. AGE: He shall not have reached his twenty-first birthday.

Section 5. NUMBER OF SEMESTERS OF ELIGIBILITY: He shall not have been in attendance for more than the number of semesters "recognized" for his school by the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, except that if he first enters high school at the beginning of or during a second semester, he shall be eligible for one additional semester if he did not participate in any interscholastic music activity during his first semester of attendance.

NOTE: If he has been in attendance ten days or more or has participated in any interscholastic music activity

during a semester, he shall be considered as having been in attendance at school for said semester.

Section 6. MILITARY SERVICE: He shall not be ineligible through absence on account of military service to state or nation in time of war or in time of any state or national emergency.

Section 7. PENALTY FOR MISBEHAVIOR DURING INTER-SCHOLASTIC MUSIC ACTIVITIES: Any student in any school belonging to this Association may be barred from participating in interscholastic music activities for violation of the By-Laws, or for gross violation of the ethics of competition or the principles of good sportsmanship.

Section 8. GRADE SCHOOL PUPILS: Bona fide students of grade schools or junior high schools in the district of a member school may participate with the high school musical organizations and ensembles in interscholastic music activities.

NOTE: The Board of Directors in conference with the County Superintendent of Schools shall have discretionary authority to determine the status of grade school students in non-high school territory.

Article II

Provisions Governing Interscholastic Music Activities

Section 1. COMPLIANCE WITH RULES: Members of this Association in all interscholastic music activities whether with members or non-members of the Association, must comply with the rules of the music division of this Association. These rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise.

Section 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRINCIPAL: The principal shall be the official representative of his school in all matters pertaining to interscholastic music activities. In these relations, the principal alone shall be responsible to the Association for the proper observance of all rules and regulations.

Section 3. SPORTSMANSHIP OF SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: It is the clear obligation of principals, coaches, faculty members, boards of education, and all official representatives of member schools in all interscholastic relationships to practice the highest principles of sportsmanship and the ethics of competition. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to penalize any member school, any of whose representatives may be adjudged upon competent evidence to have violated this obligation.

Section 4. **ENTRIES:** Entries for any interscholastic music activity shall be made over the signature and with the approval of the principal. These entries shall be considered prima facie evidence of the eligibility of the participating students unless protests are made.

Section 5. **SCHOOLS WITH WHICH ACTIVITIES ARE PROHIBITED:** No interscholastic music activity shall be held with any high school in Illinois not belonging to this Association, except those ineligible to membership, and no activity shall be held with a school ineligible to membership unless such school abides by and conforms to the rules of the music division, if such school is located in Illinois.

No interscholastic music activity shall be held with any school outside of Illinois unless it abides by and conforms to the rules and regulations of the high school association of its own state. In case there is no recognized state high school association or group governing high school interscholastic music activities in a particular state, relations shall be limited to the schools in that state whose standards of interscholastic music participation meet with the approval of the Board of Directors of this Association.

Section 6. **MUSIC ACTIVITIES INVOLVING THREE OR MORE SCHOOLS:** Interscholastic music activities in which three or more schools are entered may be participated in by members of this Association only in case all of the schools entering such contests or festivals are in good standing in the high school association of their respective states. Lacking such a high school association or group governing high school interscholastic music activities, members of this Association may not participate in a music contest or festival in which schools from such state are entered, unless the schools standards of interscholastic music participation meet with the approval of the Board of Directors of this Association.

NOTE 1. This rule shall not be interpreted as applying to high schools conducted by colleges and universities for purpose of educational experimentation, research, and practice teaching.

NOTE 2. In Illinois "Affiliated Members" shall be interpreted as "members."

Section 7. **SANCTIONS:** No member school shall participate in any interscholastic music activity involving four or more schools that is not sanctioned by the Board of Directors of this Association.

Section 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING SANCTIONS: The Board of Directors is hereby definitely instructed not to sanction any music contest or festival conducted or sponsored by any national or interstate organization or by any organization or group wholly or in part outside of the state of Illinois except that they may at their discretion sanction.

(a) Such music contests or festivals as are directly conducted or sponsored by some department of the United States Government.

(b) Such intra- or interstate or national music contests or festivals as involve the participants in a negligible amount of travel and which do not require any cash deposit or fee from either the school or individual participants, either as direct or indirect membership or entry fees or in payment for any incidental service or privilege.

(c) Purely community or local music contests or festivals involving areas that would not require extensive travel and expense or undue absence from school even though the community may involve portions of more than one state.

N. B. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its Criterion 10-b, adopted in 1941, has an identical requirement and the N. C. A. committee in Illinois has named the I. H. S. A. Board as the sanctioning committee for Illinois. Therefore, a sanction secured from the Association office satisfies the requirements of both the I. H. S. A. and the N. C. A.

DIVISION D - SPEECH

Article I - Eligibility of Participants

To represent his school in any interscholastic speech contest, a student must conform to the following rules of eligibility:

Section 1. DATE OF ENROLLMENT: He shall be a bona fide undergraduate student of a member school and must have been enrolled and in attendance not later than the beginning of the eleventh school day of the semester. However, if delay in his enrollment or attendance is caused by illness or quarantine of himself or of his immediate family, the Board of Directors shall have authority to waive this requirement in his case provided notice of his delayed enrollment or attendance, together with statement and proof of the cause thereof, shall have been filed with the Board within ten school days after his actual entry, and provided that in no case shall he become eligible until after all work lost shall have been completely made up.

Section 2. SCHOLASTIC STANDING: He shall be doing passing work in at least fifteen hours of high school work per week, except that a second semester senior shall be eligible if he is doing passing work in two full-time academic subjects.

Section 3. LAPSE IN SCHOOL CONNECTION: If his school connection shall have lapsed for a period of more than ten consecutive days (disabling sickness of self or immediate family excepted) he shall be ineligible for the remainder of the semester.

Section 4. AGE: He shall not have reached his twenty-first birthday.

Section 5. NUMBER OF SEMESTERS OF ELIGIBILITY: He shall not have been in attendance for more than the number of semesters "recognized" for his school by the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, except that if he first enters high school at the beginning of or during a second semester, he shall be eligible for one additional semester if he did not participate in any interscholastic speech contest during his first semester of attendance.

NOTE: If he has been in attendance ten days or more or has participated in any interscholastic speech contest during a semester, he shall be considered as having been in attendance at school for said semester.

Section 6. MILITARY SERVICE: He shall not be ineligible through absence on account of military service to state or nation in time of war or in time of any state or national emergency.

Section 7. PENALTY FOR MISBEHAVIOR DURING INTERSCHOLASTIC SPEECH CONTESTS: Any student in any school belonging to this Association may be barred from participating in interscholastic speech contests for violation of the By-Laws or for gross violation of the ethics of competition or the principles of good sportsmanship.

Article II

Provisions Governing Interscholastic Speech Contests

Section 1. COMPLIANCE WITH RULES: Members of this Association in all interscholastic speech contests whether with members or non-members of the Association, must comply with the rules of the speech division of this Association. These rules shall not be waived by agreement or otherwise.

Section 2. RESPONSIBILITY OF PRINCIPAL: The principal shall be the official representative of his school in all matters pertaining to interscholastic speech contests. In these relations, the principal alone shall be responsible to the Association for the proper observance of all rules and regulations.

Section 3. SPORTSMANSHIP OF SCHOOL REPRESENTATIVES: It is the clear obligation of principals, coaches, faculty members, boards of education, and all official representatives of member schools in all interscholastic relationships to practice the highest principles of sportsmanship and the ethics of competition. The Board of Directors shall have full authority to penalize any member school, any of whose representatives may be adjudged upon competent evidence to have violated this obligation.

Section 4. ENTRIES: Entries for any interscholastic speech contest shall be made over the signature and with the approval of the principal. These entries shall be considered prima facie evidence of the eligibility of the participating students unless protests are made.

Section 5. SCHOOLS WITH WHICH CONTESTS ARE PROHIBITED: No interscholastic speech contests shall be held with any high school in Illinois not belonging to this Association, except those ineligible to membership, and no contest shall be held with a school ineligible to membership unless such school abides by and conforms to the rules of the speech division, if such school is located in Illinois.

No interscholastic speech contest shall be held with any school outside of Illinois unless it abides and conforms to the rules and regulations of the high school association of its own state. In case there is no recognized state high school association or group governing high school interscholastic speech contests in a particular state, relations shall be limited to the schools in that state whose standards of interscholastic speech competition meet with the approval of the Board of Directors of this Association.

Section 6. SPEECH CONTESTS INVOLVING THREE OR MORE SCHOOLS: Interscholastic speech contests in which three or more schools are entered may be participated in by members of this Association only in case all of the schools entering such speech contests are in good standing in the high school association of their respective states. Lacking such a high school association or group governing high school interscholastic speech contests, members of this Association may not participate in a speech contest in which schools from such state are entered, unless the schools' standards of interscholastic speech competition meet with the approval of the Board of Directors of this Association.

NOTE 1. This rule shall not be interpreted as applying to high schools conducted by colleges and universities for purposes of educational experimentation, research, and practice teaching.

NOTE 2. In Illinois "Affiliated Members" shall be interpreted as "members."

Section 7. SANCTIONS: No member school shall participate in any interscholastic speech contest involving four or more schools that is not sanctioned by the Board of Directors of this Association.

Section 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING SANCTIONS: The Board of Directors is hereby definitely instructed not to sanction any speech contest conducted or sponsored by any national or interstate organization or by any organization or group wholly or in part outside of the state of Illinois except that they may at their discretion sanction:

(a) Such speech contests as are directly conducted

or sponsored by some department of the United States Government.

(b) Such intra- or interstate or national speech contests as involve the participants in a negligible amount of travel and which do not require any cash deposit or fee from either the school or individual participants, either as direct or indirect membership or entry fees or in payment for any incidental service or privilege.

(c) Purely community or local speech contests involving areas that would not require extensive travel and expense or undue absence from school even though the community may involve portions of more than one state.

N. B. The North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools in its Criterion 10-b, adopted in 1941, has an identical requirement and the N. C. A. committee in Illinois has named the I. H. S. A. Board as the sanctioning committee for Illinois. Therefore, a sanction secured from the Association office satisfies the requirements of both the I. H. S. A. and the N. C. A.

The Illinois Association of Student Councils

This Association has a membership of approximately 145 schools distributed throughout the state. The activities of the organization are not primarily interscholastic in nature and it is, therefore, not listed at the present time as a separate division of the IHSA. However, as a service to its members we are publishing herewith the Constitution of the Illinois Association of Student Councils.

Article I - Name

The name of this organization shall be the Illinois Association of Student Councils.

Article II - Purpose

The purpose of this Association shall be to further and improve student participation in the many activities of member schools of the Illinois Association of Student Councils.

Article III - Membership

Section 1. Membership in the Illinois High School Association shall be a prerequisite for membership in the Illinois Association of Student Councils.

Section 2. Membership in this Association shall consist of all schools belonging to the IHSA which sponsor or organized student participation in school activities and which pay the membership fees and satisfy other conditions of membership in this Association.

Article IV - Quorum for Voting Authority

Section 1. The schools represented at the business session of the annual meeting as provided for in Article VIII of this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section 2. The representatives of member schools in attendance shall have complete legislative powers and by a majority vote of those in attendance shall fix the policy of the Association and legislate in all matters except amendments to the Constitution.

Section 3. At all meetings of the Association, each member school shall have one vote.

Article V - Districts

Section 1. The state shall be divided into districts whose boundaries shall be fixed by the state executive officers and member schools of all districts affected.

Section 2. Each district shall hold a meeting in the fall of the year, the purpose of which to discuss problems and achievements of member schools.

Section 3. The districts shall consolidate with the Association but each shall have power to make laws governing only themselves. These regulations must not conflict with legislation approved at the annual convention.

Article VI - Officers

Section 1. The executive powers shall be vested in a President, first and second Vice Presidents, Secretary, and Treasurer.

Section 2. Officers shall be elected at the annual state convention and shall serve from the time of their election until the election of their successors.

Section 3. In case of illness or other inability to serve on the part of an officer, the other officers shall choose a temporary officer to fill the vacancy.

Section 4. Nominations for officers shall be made by nominating committee composed of one student from each district, said committee to be aided by one faculty adviser.

Section 5. The nominating committee shall submit two nominees for each office.

Section 6. A nomination properly seconded from the floor shall receive the same consideration accorded the selections of the committee.

Section 7. No two of the executive officers shall be elected from the same school in the same year, nor shall any one person hold the same office for two consecutive years, nor shall any school have an officer of the same capacity in power for two consecutive years.

Section 8. In case the host school does not have a state officer, the host school shall appoint a member who shall be known as the Convention Secretary and shall have power with other officers on the Executive Board.

Section 9. The duties of all state officers shall be established by the Executive Board at their first meeting following the Convention.

Section 10. The Executive Board shall consist of the President, first and second Vice Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, Convention Secretary (when necessary) and five faculty advisers. These advisers shall be an adviser from the host school, one from the host school of the previous convention, adviser to the president and two faculty members to be elected from the state at large. In the event that the school of the president shall also be the host school, a third faculty adviser shall be elected at large to serve for one year only. For the first year, one faculty adviser shall be elected for one year and the other for two years. Thereafter, elected advisers shall be for a two-year term.

Section 11. The officers shall carry on the business of the Association as they see fit during the recess.

Article VII - Qualifications of Officers

Section 1. A student must be in his junior year to be a candidate for any office. During his entire term of office he must be a regularly enrolled student in a recognized high school.

Section 2. A student must have the written consent of his principal to be considered a candidate for office (effective starting 1945).

Article VIII - Meetings

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting for all member schools.

Section 2. The time of the annual meeting shall be in the spring at a time chosen by the President and host school.

Section 3. The place of the annual meeting for the succeeding year shall be decided upon by a committee appointed by the President and the place shall be announced at the business session of the annual meeting.

Section 4. The meeting shall be held where adequate housing for the delegates is available.

Section 5. At least 30 days before any of the meetings provided for in this article, the principal of the host school shall make formal application to the Executive Secretary of the Illinois High School Association for sanction of the proposed meeting.

Section 6. All Student Councils represented at the annual state convention must be accompanied by a faculty adviser.

Article IX - Dues

Section 1. There shall be graduated dues according to the size of the school as follows:

0-150	\$2.50
151-300	3.00
301-800	4.00
801-over	5.00

Section 2. Dues shall be paid by December 1.

Section 3. If dues are not paid by December 1, a \$1.00 penalty shall be added to the dues of that school.

Section 4. Member schools who have not paid by January 1 shall be dropped from the roll. Schools re-instated after January 1 shall be considered new member schools.

Section 5. Each delegate attending the annual meeting shall pay a 50 cent registration fee.

Section 6. The fiscal year shall be from June 1 to May 31.

Article X - Headquarters

Section 1. Headquarters of the Association shall be at the school of the President during his term of office.

Section 2. The office of the Illinois High School Association shall constitute a repository for the files and records of the Student Council Association and inquiries relative to the work and methods of the Student Council Association may be addressed to the office of the Illinois High School Association.

Article XI - Amendments

Amendments to this Constitution may be passed at the annual meeting of the Association by a vote of two-thirds of the member schools present at the business session. By-Laws may be amended by simply majority vote.

Article XII - Date Effective

This Constitution and By-Laws shall regulate the functions of the I. A. S. C. from April 14, 1944 until amended.

BY-LAWS

Article I - Auditing Committee

There shall be an auditing committee consisting of the President, the Treasurer, the adviser of the host school, and the Executive Secretary of the I. H. S. A. This committee shall meet within one month after the annual meeting and shall make a complete audit. The result of this audit shall be furnished to all member schools or published in the ILLINOIS INTERSCHOLASTIC. After the audit is complete, the books shall be turned over to the new officer on May 31.

Article II - Checks

All checks shall be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the faculty adviser of the host school. This faculty adviser shall be bonded.

Article III - Rules of Order

Roberts' Rules of Order shall be the final authority for all disputed technicalities which may arise during the business season.

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1. Early Minutes of the Board of Control, 1919-1922.
2. Illinois High School Athletic Association Handbook, 1912-1928; 1929-1939; 1940-1944; 1945-1946.
3. Illinois High School Athletic Association Minutes of Board of Control Meetings, 1928-1931; 1931-1933; 1933-1935; 1935-1937; 1937-1939; 1939-1940; 1941-1945.
4. Minutes of Meetings and Reports of Elections of the Legislative Commission of the Illinois High School Association, 1939-1940.
5. Illinois High School Athletic Association Constitution and By-Laws, 1912-1940.
6. Illinois High School Association Constitution and By-Laws, 1940-1946.
7. Illinois High School Athlete, 1932-1940.
8. The Illinois Interscholastic, 1941-1946.